

*Ancient Coins**Greek*

- 3001** **Kyrene**, Kyrenaika (322-313 BC), stater, Magistrate Polianthes, KYPANAION, Nike driving quadriga r., sun above r., *rev.* Zeus stg. l. by thymiaterion, holding patera and sceptre, wt. 8.70gms. (BMC.117), *flan a little irregular, extremely fine* £4000-5000



- 3002** **Carthage**, Zeugitana, time of Hannibal (213-210 BC), shekel, Second Punic War issue, Carthage or uncertain mint in Sicily, laur. male head left (Melqart, Hannibal or Mago), *rev.* African elephant advancing r., *in ex.* aleph, wt. 6.68gms. (SNG. Cop. 382), *extremely fine and choice* £2500-3000

Roman Empire



- 3003** **Augustus**, aureus (2 BC–AD 13), CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, laur. hd. r., *rev.* AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC IVVENT, Gaius and Lucius stg. front, each with a hand resting on a round shield, in field above, a simpulum and lituus, *in ex.* CL CAESARES, wt. 7.83gms. (RIC.206), *nearly extremely fine* £4000-6000



- 3004** **Tiberius**, aureus (AD 14-37), TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laur. head r., *rev.* TR POT XVI, Tiberius in slow quadriga r. holding laurel branch and eagle tipped sceptre, the horses' heads turned r., wt. 7.96gms., *in ex.* IMP VII (RIC.1), *good very fine* £4000-6000

An Extremely Rare Vespasian Aureus



- 3005** **Vespasian** (AD 69-79), aureus, IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laur. head r., rev. COS VI, Capricorn with cornucopia, globe and rudder, wt. 7.41gms. (RIC.769), *nearly extremely fine, extremely rare* £10,000-15,000



- 3006** **Trajan** (98-117 AD), aureus, IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP, dr. cuir. laur. bust r., *rev.* COS V PP SPQR OPTIMO PRINC, Hercules stg. l. holding club and lion's skin, in l. field, altar, wt. 7.30gms. (RIC.112), *nearly extremely fine* £3000-4000

Islamic Coins

- 3007** Arab Sasanian, 'Abd Allah b. 'Ali (c. late 60hs) silver drachm, SK = Sijistan, 66h (frozen date), wt. 2.73gms. (A.26N), *cleaned, brilliant extremely fine* £5500-6000

*ex Baldwin's Islamic Coin Auction 27, lot 4



- 3008** Arab Sasanian, Anon. (Qatari b. al-Fuja'a, c. 69-79h), silver drachm, ART = Ardashir Khurra, 75h, Gaube table 10 no. 116 (SICA p.30; see Album), *good very fine* £550-650



- 3009** Arab Sasanian, Khusraw II type, silver drachm, Dimashq, 73h, Sasanian bust type with Pahlavi legends, *rev.* fire altar and attendants with mint to the l. and the date to the r. in Arabic, wt. 3.77gms. (Walker p. 23: NI; SICA 1.279; Eshragh 139; A.D6), *fully struck up on obverse and reverse, extremely fine and extremely rare* £12,000-15,000



3010 Arab Sasanian, al-Muhallab b. Abi Sufra (c. 75-79h), silver drachm, GRM= Kirman, 78h, wt. 3.88gms. (SICA 1 no, 304; A.31), *cleaned, brilliant extremely fine* £300-350



3011 Arab Sasanian, 'Abd al-Rahman b. Mohammad (fl. 80-84h), silver drachm, DA = Darabjird YE 70 = 82-83h, wt. 4.06gms. (A.38A), *cleaned, brilliant extremely fine* £350-400



3012 Arab Sasanian, 'Abd Allah b. Amir (80h), silver drachm, SISTAN 80h, wt. 3.94gms. (SICA p.31), *cleaned, brilliant extremely fine* £300-350



- 3013** **Arab-Latin**, *temp.* al-Walid I, debased gold solidus, Spanish type, Indiction XI (94h), no mint name (Cordoba), legend around, *rev.* central legend with date, wt. 3.40gms. (Walker p. 74:181; A.122; Bern.30), *struck in very pale gold, good very fine and rare* £3000-3500



- 3014** **Umayyad**, *temp.* 'Abd al-Malik, silver dirham, Ard 82h, wt. 2.40gms. (Klat 30, same dies), *cleaned, traces of born silver, clipped, about very fine and extremely rare* £5000-6000

Two examples of this issue are recorded by Klat, since which two further pieces have appeared in auction at Baldwin's Islamic Coin Auction 26, August 2014, lot 53, and Morton & Eden Auction 79, April 2016, lot 26 (this specimen).



- 3015** Umayyad, *temp.* 'Umar II (99-101h), gold dinar, Ifriqiya 101h, struck on narrow flan, wt. 4.26gms. (A.132C; Bern.44Ca), *faint surface abrasions, but brilliant good extremely fine and very rare* £15,000-20,000



- 3016** Umayyad, *temp.* Yazid II (101-105h), gold dinar, al-Andalus 102h, wt. 4.33gms. (A.134B; Bern.44Aa), *fully struck on a broad flan, good surfaces, good very fine and very rare* £15,000-20,000



- 3017** Umayyad, *temp.* Yazid II (101-105h), gold dinar, no mint name, 105h, wt. 4.02gms. (A.134), *slightly chipped, otherwise lustrous good extremely fine, a rare date* £4500-5000



- 3018** **Umayyad**, *temp.* Yazid II (101-105h), gold ½ dinar or nisf, al-Andalus 102h, wt. 2.13gms. (Walker p. 101; HSA.12; A.134C; Bern.45Aa), *a full weight and well-rounded strike, extremely fine and extremely rare* £20,000-25,000
*ex Baldwin's Auction 19, lot 15

All Umayyad gold coins of al-Andalus are rare, the fractions particularly so.



- 3019** **'Alawi Sharifs**, Mohammed III (1174-1204h), gold mithqal or 10 riyals, Madrid 1201h, mint and date on obverse, *rev. legend in Arabic*, wt. 16.61gms. (KM.Pn2; Fr.4; Lecompte 1), *good very fine and very rare* £10,000-12,000



- 3020** **Rasulid**, al-Mu'ayyad Da'ud (696-721h), gold dinar, 'Adan 718h, wt. 4.34gms. (A.A1105), *extremely fine and exceedingly rare* £8000-10,000

While practically all the Rasulid coinage was struck in silver, there were occasional very rare gold issues which copied the square in circle design introduced by the Muwahhids in North Africa. The principle difference is that, unlike the latter, the Rasulids included both the mint name and date in their legends. These gold issues may have been issued to facilitate trade with India.



- 3021** **Harthamid**, Rafi'i b. Harthama (268-283h), gold dinar, al-Muhammadiya 278h, wt. 4.23gms. (A.A1396; Bern.208Mh), *good very fine and extremely rare* £8000-10,000

Rafi'i b. Harthama was a vigorous participant in the game of 'musical chairs' which was played out in Iran in the third century of the Hijra. He was the only member of his family to be acknowledged numismatically. On this coin he is known as al-Mansur (the Victor), an epithet that was probably given to him after his victory over the 'Alid of Tabaristan, Muhammad bin Ziyad. This hypothesis is confirmed by the presence of the Conquest or Victory Surah, number 48, in the obverse margin of this Dinar – 'We have indeed granted you a manifest victory so that God may pardon you your sins of the past and the future and may perfect His blessing upon you'. After the death of the last Tahirid in 268h/882 CE, Rafi'i claimed Khurasan, and attempted a resurgence in central Iran. However, he was ultimately driven out and killed by the Saffarids in 283h.



- 3022** **Ottoman**, Sulayman I (926-974h), gold sultani, Srebrenica 926h, wt. 3.51gms. (Pere 190), *good very fine and extremely rare* £2500-3000



3023 **Yemen**, al-Nasir Ahmad bin Yahya (1367-1382h/1948-1962AD), gold riyal (4 sovereigns), San'a' 1381h, wt. 35.91gms. (KM.YG17.2; Fr.1), *about uncirculated* £3250-4000

British Coins and Medals

- 3024** **Celtic** (c.40-30 B.C.), gold stater, ornate yoke type, devolved head of Apollo with wreath, 'cloak', crescents, trio of pellets, pellet in annulet and yoke motif, *rev.* annulated horse right with backward pointing ear, cogwheel above, yoke motif, pellets and pellets in annulet with linked pellets before a face, wheel and pellets below, wt. 5.42gms. (S.-; ABC.-; VA.-; BMC.-; Sills, *Divided Kingdoms*, 17.1583), *about extremely fine and a piece of exceptional style and quality, featuring multiple hidden faces - an important piece, unique* £7000-8000

Dr. Sills has catalogued and included this coin in his forthcoming publication, *Divided Kingdoms: The Iron Age Gold Coinage of Southern England*. He comments 'The obverse is a variation on the ABC Cheesefoot Head type, but there are significant differences on the reverse which make it a new type. It is one of a small number of issues where it is possible to hazard a guess that someone who also worked in another region cut the dies. The horse's mane is engraved in a very distinct way, as two lines with the mane shown as upturned spikes; the animal has an annulate body and a distinctive backward-pointing ear. Other relevant features are the many pellets-in-annulets in the field and the yoke motif above the cogwheel. There is only one other that has all these features - especially the mane - that is ABC.2240, Middle Whaddon Chase stater, a rare Essex type that belongs to a group with strong Kentish influence. There is no doubt it is a new and unique Hampshire type and it is important evidence for the presence of peripatetic die cutters in the 40/30s B.C.'



- 3025** **Anglo Saxon**, pale gold phase, c. 650-675, pale gold thrymsa, Two Emperors type (Type II, T.v), diademed bust r., crude legend around, *rev.* two small busts facing, holding two orbs between them, above, Victory with wings enfolding the figures (S.767; N.20; Sutherland 31-44, SCBI.63, no 30), *about extremely fine, of the highest gold content, very rare* £5000-6000
Found in Kent (PAS reported).



- 3026** **Wiglaf**, King of Mercia (second reign, 830-40), penny, London, cross and pellets, WIGLAF REX around, *rev.* N REDMU D in two lines divided by beaded lines, wt. 0.8gms. (S.934; N.401), *some dark surface deposit, otherwise good fine and a good example, extremely rare* £6000-8000



- 3027** **Vikings of York**, Anlaf Sihtricsson (first reign, 941-944), penny, York mint, Triquetra type, moneyer Farman, ANLAF CUNUNC M around trefoil shaped shield, *rev.* FARMAN MONETA around Danish standard, wt. 1.20gms. (S.1020; N.540), *about extremely fine* £10,000-15000



- 3028** **Harthacnut** (1035-42), in the name of Harthacnut, early period during regency, penny, Gloucester mint, diademed bust r., *rev.* jewel cross, +LEOFNAD ON GLEOV:, wt. 1.10gms. (S.1167; N.809; cf. H.52-3) *extremely fine or better, an exceptional example, extremely rare* £5000-6000



- 3029** **Edward III**, noble, fourth coinage, treaty period (1361-1369), with Aquitaine title, double saltire stops, Calais mint, mm. cross potent, king with sword and shield standing and facing in ship, *rev.* ornate floriated cross with lis at end of each limb, C at centre of ornamented compartment, unbarred As (S.1505; N.1234 [R]), *erroneously attributed as S.1484, and certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 65, gleaming lustre and mostly sharp in strike, on a full unclipped flan with partial rim denticles and bold legends, the image of the king especially sharp and pleasing, rarely found in such high grade* £9500-10,500

The King's Assumption of the Title of Supreme Head of the Church of England, Cast Silver Medal





- 3030** **Henry VIII**, the King's Assumption of the Title of Supreme Head of the Church of England, cast silver medal, 1545, by Henry Bayse (or Basse), HENRICVS OCTA ANGLIÆ FRAN CI ET HIB REX FIDEI DEFENSOR ET/IN TERR ECCLE ANGLI ET HI BE SVB CHRIST CAPVT SVPREMVM, bust r., wearing a jewelled cap, ermine robe and jewelled collar, legend in two lines around with crowned Tudor rose, harp, portcullis and lis at compass points, *rev.* תחתם יאניריביו יאילגא תדעבו זוג הנומאב רלמ ג ינימש שוכירניא - ENPIKOS OCTA OOS TPIS BASILEYS PHS TEWS PRO STATHS EN TH EKKΛΗΣΙΑ THΣ AITAIAS KAI IBEPNI-AS YPIO XPICTΩ AKPH H KEΦAΛH, in Hebrew and Greek with HR above and Londini 1545 below, wt. 39.43gms., 53.35mm. (MI.47/44; Eimer 26 and note; Hill, 1916; Evelyn p.88), *a contemporary cast of an exceedingly rare medal, with a strong profile portrait, very fine* £5000-8000
 *ex Baldwin's vault

The is considered to be the first truly English medal. Henry had proclaimed himself to be Supreme Head of the Church of England in 1535; the medal dates to ten years later. The strong profile portrait is a later variation of that found on the silver groats of his second coinage. The medal's legend describes the King as: Henry, Eighth King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and on Earth, Supreme Head of the Church of England and Ireland under Christ. It is Hill who makes the attribution to Henry Bayse (or Basse), who had been appointed Chief Engraver at the Tower Mint on 5 November 1544, retiring in 1449.

Hill, 1916 = G. F. Hill, 'The medal of Henry VIII as Supreme Head of the Church', *Numismatic Chronicle* (1916), pp.194-195. More recently an article by Richard Bishop, 'Hebraica Veritas', *Spink Auction Insider* (Winter 2009-2010), pp.18-21, discusses a struck example of the medal sold by Spink and subsequently re-sold by the Classical Numismatic Group, 9 October 2013 (lot 25 - \$43,000) as part of the Clearwater Collection.



- 3031 † **Mary**, 'fine' sovereign, mm. pomegranate, 1554, crowned figure of queen enthroned facing, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis at feet, *rev.* shield of arms at centre of full-blown rose wt. 15.15gms. (S.2488; N.1956), *has been lightly brushed and cleaned, light scratch on drapery, otherwise virtually extremely fine for issue and still with a strong portrait* £17,500-22,500



- 3032 Philip and Mary** (1554-1558), shilling, undated, full titles, busts face-to-face, crown above, *rev.* crowned, garnished shield of arms, mark of value above (S.2498; N.1967), *die flaw and weakness at bottom right of shield on reverse, otherwise very fine with superb portraits*
£3000-4000



- 3033 † Elizabeth I**, sixth issue, 'fine' sovereign, mm. scallop over A (1584-6), crowned figure of queen enthroned facing, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis at feet, *rev.* shield of arms at centre of full-blown rose, wt. 15.19gms. (S.2529; N.2003), *slightly double struck, surfaces have been lightly brushed, slight marks on edge, virtually extremely fine for issue*
£15,000-25,000

Elizabeth I, Silver Portrait Medal by Simon van de Passe





- 3034 Elizabeth I**, silver oval portrait medal by Simon van de Passe (1595-1647), c. 1616, in imitation of engraving, signed 'Si. Pas. f.' in narrow border at top of obverse, bust of Elizabeth three-quarters r., her eyes turned to the viewer, wearing small crown, her hair richly jewelled, wearing her 'Armada' dress with high ruff collar (after the miniature by Isaac Oliver), *rev.* crowned Royal shield within Garter, Lion and Unicorn supporters, DIEV ET MON DROIT on ribbon above, Latin epigram on tablet below, QVI LEO DE IVDA EST ET FLOS DE IESSE LEONES PROTEGAT ET FLORES ELIZABETHA TVOS, 61 x 49.5 mm. (MI.183/187; Farquhar 138; Foley 539), *very fine with minute piercing at top, extremely rare* £8500-12,500
This specimen without known pedigree - a possible 11 other silver medals have been recorded, of which four are in Museum collections.

'This portrayal of Queen Elizabeth I derives closely from the full-length Queen Elizabeth I (holding sceptre in right hand and orb in left hand) by Crispin I van de Passe. The latter was probably the most popular and influential of all the engravings of the Queen's likeness and more than one hundred derivatives have been traced', *British Museum*. The 'Armada' dress was that worn to the service of Thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral. MI attributes the epigram to a 'Westminster scholar' whilst also attributing the contemporary translation to another: 'May Juda's lyon and the root of Jesse / Protect thy lyons and thy flowers, Sweet Bess' (this legend was re-used on a commemorative medal for the 450th anniversary of the founding of Westminster School in 2010).

Simon van de Passe (1595 - 6 May 1647), born in Cologne, the second son of Crispin van de Passe, an eminent artist and engraver from Utrecht, who was to teach him the art of engraving. He worked in Utrecht from 1612, coming to England in 1615, living here some 10 years mostly in the employment of Nicholas Hillard. In 1624, he moved to the service of the King of Denmark, where he remained for the rest of his life.

Inventory of known examples of the Elizabeth medal

This list acknowledges the unfinished and unpublished reference, *The Medalllic Works of Simon de Passe*, by Richard Falkiner, FSA.

Gold: Royal Collection, Windsor Castle, in gold (presented to The Queen by Sultan Qaboos Bin Said of Oman, on the occasion of his state visit to Britain in March 1982, purchased at Asprey's); Major General E. H. Goulburn, Christies, 27 November, 1962 (lot 256); Greta Hockett, Sotheby, 25 May, 1977 (lot 210 - £22,000, Brand Inglis [?])

Silver: 1 & 2 - British Museum; a = *Medalllic Illustrations*; b = Anne Hull Grundy bequest, bought at unidentified auction dated 15 November 1977, lot 182, described as 'Elizabeth 1, silver portrait medal by Simon de Passe, c.1616' (MI.183/187), *pierced for suspension also suspension loop with twist border, very fine and rare*.

3. Fitzwilliam Museum, gift of Leonard Daneham Cunliffe, 1937.

4. National Maritime Museum

5. Rt. Hon. Erik Alexander, 5th Earl of Caledon Collection, Christie's, 4 April 1967, vendor un-named (lot 137, £550, Frank Partridge); Christie's, 17 February, 1987 (lot 187, £8000, Cyril Humphris); Morton & Eden, 20-21 May, 2003 (lot 1116 - there catalogued as un-signed, £5,800, Falkiner); Christopher Foley (Woolley & Wallis, 16 October, 2014, £13,500 hammer, Arnold Peter Weiss)

6. Samuel Tyssen, Sotheby, 12 April, 1802 (lot 322, £0-15-0, Miles)

7. Thomas Thomas, Sotheby 23 February or 28 July, 1844; William Pitt Amhurst, Viscount Holmsdale, Sotheby 8 July, 1850; Jacob Astley, 16th Baron Hastings, Sotheby, 15 November, 1880; Thomas Miller Whitehead, Sotheby, 5 May, 1898 (lot 30, £43, Spink)

8. Hymen Montagu, Sotheby, 24 May, 1897 (lot 66, £16, Spink)

9. Philip Spence, Sotheby, 31 March 1947 (lot 272, £52, Baldwin); H. M. Lingford, Glendining, 20 June, 1951 (lot 1287)

10. Cyril Hughes Hartman, Glendining, 27 May 1957 (lot 207, £24, Spink)

11. Sotheby, 9 April, 1981, lot 193a (£180), unsold

12. The Albert Collection, ex Brand Inglis, c.1992 [Robin Butler, *The Albert Collection*, p.310]

A. B. Daniell & Sons Ltd, Antique Dealers, 42-46 Wigmore Street, London, advertised a group of de Passe medals in *The Burlington Magazine*, 1913, including an Elizabeth I.

One of the Last Triple Unites of Charles I



- 3035 Charles I**, triple unite, Oxford mint, mm. plumelet on obverse only, 1644, small module, crowned half-length armoured bust l. holding long thin sword and olive branch, gloved hand on top of beaded circle, no scarf, diamond-shaped stops, *rev.* Declaration in three bands of a wavy scroll, mark of value 'III' centred above with three plumes around, date below with OXON underneath, wt. 26.52gms (S.2729; N.2385 [extremely rare]; Brooker 842, this coin; Sch.304; B-J dies VIII/L8), *about extremely fine, on a fully round uncracked flan, portrait of the king and much of reverse sharply detailed but softly struck in areas, as illustrated, because struck from rocker dies, no serious abrasions, pleasing gold colour* £55,000-60,000

*ex J. Nunn, 27 November 1896, lot 434, £12-8-0

ex O'Hagan, 16 December 1907, lot 154, £5-5-0

ex J. Dudman, 15 December 1913, lot 111, £8-12-6

ex J. Bliss, Sotheby's, 22 March 1916, lot 347, £9

ex J. G. Brooker, SCBI, 33:842

ex Spink Numismatic Circular, February 1983, 177

ex Glendinings, 15 October 1985

ex St. James's Auction 20, 18 November 2011, lot 55

In our modern collectors' world, obsessed with quality, it is easy to forget that for many coins 'MS63' or whatever numerical grade might apply is not especially relevant to the pursuit of quality historical coinages. In the case of emergency issues or siege coins, mere survival is something of a miracle. Such coins were typically born of momentary good fortune in the face of impending doom, and survivors somehow escaped the punishments of the ages that followed their creation. Certainly this is true of the massive Triple Unites of King Charles I, each valued contemporaneously at three pounds sterling and struck in soft gold. Literally speaking, a mere handful of those created at the temporary Oxford Mint during the Civil War have survived the ages.

Perplexing difficulties compromised Charles's traditional divine right, ranging from his marriage to the Catholic princess Henrietta Maria of France to revolts in Ireland and Scotland, but most serious of all were his seemingly endless clashes with Parliament. Early in his reign he enjoyed a strong popularity with his subjects at large and with his aristocratic court, but this began to fail during the Thirty Years War, when his alliances suggested that he sided with Catholic ecclesiastics. As time went on, needing funds he reintroduced, against the wishes of Parliament, long-obsolete feudal taxes including the widely hated Ship Tax. Through his first quarter century as monarch, an unusual number of internal political/religious battles lessened his popularity while external war threatened his kingdom.

At last, members of the Long Parliament seized power in January 1642, forcing Charles to march north. He reached Nottingham by late August, then went on to Oxford, where he set up court in October and began to make ready for war. Lacking income from taxes, he had a dire need for support from local loyalists. On 26 October, the Civil War commenced at the Battle of Edgehill. In the college town of Oxford, the king found friendly souls; they must surely have been most welcome sights for the beleaguered monarch. His supporters saw first and foremost, beyond the instant need to protect the king's person, that his cause would quickly fail without financing of his army. Lacking such aid, Charles would be captured and dethroned, and quite possibly killed. Loyalists rallied, and the king's mint at Oxford continued to issue money in his name until sometime in May 1646. All during this time, coinage was solely the king's prerogative, traditionally his right and his alone in the kingdom, and the history abounds with stories of college plate and other local riches being converted to money bearing the king's name, perhaps most famous of all being his massive Triple Unites in gold, which were the ultimate pledges of his monetary power and by far the largest repositories of wealth in coinage form. Most of this money coined at Oxford saw use for procuring supplies, arms, rents and other necessities, not least of which was loyalty. The smaller denominations from Oxford and other local, temporary mints paid soldiers and bought goods for the cause.

At one of the wars early skirmishes, at Wellington, the king had urged support when he made what has come down through history to be called the Wellington Declaration. He vowed to uphold, even enforce, the Protestant religion, the laws of England, and the liberty of parliament—thereby seeking to dissuade any and all opponents that he was pro-Catholic, or a monarch who might disavow laws for his convenience. His vow became his war slogan and it appears as the central reverse inscription on this and other triple unites. Most of the wars famous battles and sieges - at Naseby, Newark and Oxford - ended by the spring of 1646 but negotiations for peace failed and open hostilities began again in the summer of 1648, led by a Scots invasion. The Civil War ran intermittently from the autumn of 1642 until Charles was beheaded on 30 January 1649. Never before had an English king been brought to trial as a monarch, accused of treason, and executed.

Although they outlived him, most of the coins made at Charles's rudely established mints disappeared long ago. At their best, even when new, most bore witness to the anguish of the king as they were sometimes poorly engraved, unevenly struck, and blemished at issue. None of this money was likely to be saved for posterity. Some was intentionally defaced and melted by the king's enemies. By the time the Civil War ended, the concept of monarchy had changed forever. Even the king's centuries-old sole right to issue money had vanished. The Triple Unite we see in this lot was one of the last of its kind made at the king's mint at Oxford - in fact, the last of the truly royal money. It remains as mute testimony to some of the nation's most troubled times. Within five years of its creation, the kingship it proclaims had ended. The Latin legend which appears above and below the Declaration, on the reverse of this coin, expressed more hope than reality. *Exurgat Deus Dissipentur Inimici* translates to mean 'Let God Arise, Let His Enemies Be Scattered', but the royal assertion failed. Divine right was gone. The king was dead. The age-old monarchy died off with him. And yet, today's collectors may still hold the king's hopes in their hands, here in this golden emblem of its age.



- 3036** **Charles I**, Shrewsbury mint, pound, 1642, mm. pellets, crowned figure of king on horseback l., plume behind, *rev.* Declaration in two lines, three plumes and value above, date below, wt. 119.56gms. (S.2918; N.2362; Brooker 797 [same *rev.* die as 796]), *toned, some minor marks, obverse very fine with usual die flaw at top, reverse almost extremely fine, rare* £7000-8000



- 3037** **Charles I**, Oxford mint, pound, 1642, mm. plume/pellets, crowned figure of king on horseback, brandishing sword, plume behind, *rev.* Declaration in two lines, three plumes and value above, date below, wt. 119.53gms. (S.2939; N.2399; Brooker 861 [same dies]), *some minor marks, obverse slightly double-struck, otherwise very fine, reverse good very fine, rare* £5000-6000
*ex St James's Auction 26, 5 March 2014, lot 21



- 3038** **Commonwealth**, unite, mm. sun, 1653, English shield of arms within wreath, *rev.* conjoined shields, mark of value above (S.3208; N.2715), *a little weak on the Irish shield and on corresponding place on reverse, certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62* £7500-10,000



- 3039** **Oliver Cromwell**, broad, 1656, by Thomas Simon, laur. head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3225; N.2744; Sch.367), *some light hairlines, practically mint state with a light red tone, rare in this grade* £37,500-42,500



3040 **Oliver Cromwell**, broad, 1656, by Thomas Simon, laur. head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3225; N.2744; Sch.367), *just about very fine, reverse better* £12,500-15,000



- 3041** **Charles II**, five guineas, 1684, T. SEXTO, second laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3331), *lightly scuffed, almost very fine* £5500-6500



- 3042** **Charles II**, two guineas, 1664, first laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3333), *certified and graded by PCGS as Extremely Fine 45* £4000-5000
**ex St. James's Auction 37, 27 June 2016, lot 43*
 The variety without the elephant below the bust is exceedingly rare.



3043 Charles II, two guineas, 1664, first laur. bust r., elephant below, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3334), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 55* £3000-4000



3044 Charles II, two guineas, 1664, first laur. bust r., elephant below, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3334), *with original redness, good very fine* £2750-3250
With old Spink ticket.



- 3045** **James II**, five guineas, 1687, TERTIO, first laur. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3397), *cleaned and has probably been in a mount but edge lettering still legible, good very fine* £7500-10,000



- 3046** **James II**, guinea, 1688, second laur. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3402), *about extremely fine* £3000-4000



- 3047** **William and Mary**, five guineas, 1691, TERTIO, conjoined laur. busts r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3422), *light edge bruises pushed out on obverse at 11 o'clock, surfaces a little buffed, about very fine* £6500-7000



- 3048** William III, five guineas, 1699, UNDECIMO, first laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3454), *tiny metal flaw by shoulder, extremely fine and lightly prooflike, rare in this grade* £25,000-35,000



3049 **Anne**, two guineas, 1711, dr. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3569),
good very fine £3500-4500



- 3050** **Anne**, guinea, 1702, dr. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3562), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 50* £4000-5000
**ex St. James's Auction 37, 27 June 2016, lot 59*



- 3051** **George I**, guinea, 1726, fifth laur. head r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3633), *good very fine/about extremely fine* £2000-2500



- 3052** **George II**, five guineas, 1729, E.I.C, TERTIO, young laur. head l., E.I.C below, *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3664), *some light scratches to left of shield, good very fine* £7000-8000



3053 **George II**, five guineas, 1753, V. SEXTO, old laur. head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3666), *extremely fine*
£25,000-30,000



3054 George II, two guineas, 1738, young laur. head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3667B), *some light surface marks, otherwise about mint state* £4000-5000



3055 George II, two guineas, 1753, old laur. head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3669), *about extremely fine, reverse better, an exceptionally rare date and seldom offered for sale* £2750-3250



3056 George II, guinea, 1736, second young laur. head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3674), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62, rare* £4000-4500



- 3058** **George III**, proof 'military' guinea, 1813, sixth laureate head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within Garter, date below (S.3730), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 62 Cameo, sharper details not seen on most pieces struck for commercial use, with light hairlines but gleaming mirror-like lustre, rare* £8000-10,000



- 3059** **George III**, guinea, 1813, sixth laur. head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within Garter (S.3730), *small amount of tooling in front of face, practically mint state* £3000-3500

Known as the 'military' guinea, this was used as payment to the troops.

George III, Pattern 'Incorrupta' Crown





- 3060** **George III**, pattern crown in silver, 1817, by William Wyon, the 'Incorrupta', draped laur. head r., date below, *rev.* crowned shield of arms, with Latin legend INCORRUPTA FIDES VERITASQUE ('An Untarnished Faith') surrounding, edge plain (ESC.229 [R4]; Bull 2029; L&S.159), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65, evenly toned in shades of russet grey, a couple of ancient shallow nicks on the king's cheek, otherwise close to FDC, very rare and a classic British crown* £60,000-65,000

Named for the first word of the legend on its reverse, which features an unusually bold and crisp image of the royal shield, this is one of a pair of classic patterns conceived and engraved by William Wyon, who at the time was an under-engraver at the Royal Mint. Linecar and Stone comment rightfully that the large shield of arms occupying the centre of the reverse of this coin bears more than a little resemblance to the shield engraved in the middle of the seventeenth century by Thomas Simon. It also broke the tradition of a cruciform royal crest seen during much of the previous two centuries on crowns. Wyon's portrait of the aged king was also an extraordinary feat of engraving. It differs from his portrait engraved for the Three Graces crown, which is simpler and sharper looking, but here we see King George perhaps a bit more lifelike and wearing an elegant drape around his neck. Curiously, while the lengthy obverse legend fits perfectly around the portrait on the Three Graces coin, here it seems a bit 'busy' and, as Linecar and Stone point out, it ends buried in the king's drapery: this is unusual, they describe, 'bearing in mind the mathematical accuracy of the designs of William Wyon which set a standard rarely equalled before or since his time'. But the design was not accepted, and in the following year, 1818, a simpler and more compact portrait was mated with Pistrucci's St. George motif, to produce 5-shilling coins for commerce. The issued coin appeared for a scant three years, when the king suffered most from his mental imbalance; he passed away probably never having seen examples of his 'New Coinage' and surely never having laid eyes upon any of Wyon's majestic patterns.

*ex F Willis, Glendinning 7/10.1991, Lot 465
Dr. Rees Jones, Spnk 19/11/1996, Lot 200



- 3061** **George III**, pattern shilling, 1798, by Milton, laur. head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (ESC.1243; Bull 2176), *about extremely fine and toned, extremely rare* £5500-6500



- 3062** **George IV**, proof sovereign, 1821, laur. head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3800), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 62 Deep Cameo* £6500-7500



- 3063** **George IV**, half sovereign, 1821, laur. head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3802), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64* £5500-6500

A Rare Opportunity to Acquire an 1825 Proof Set, Two Pounds to Shilling



3071

3070



3069

3068



3067



3066

3065



3064



- 3064** **George IV**, proof shilling, 1825, milled edge, bare head l., *rev.* lion on crown (S.3812; ESC.1255; Bull 2407), *certified and graded by CGS as 78* £800-1000
With old Spink ticket for £550.



- 3065** **George IV**, halfcrown, 1825, plain edge, bare head l., *rev.* crowned helmet over ornate shield of arms (S.3809; ESC.644; Bull 2373), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65* £2500-3000





- 3067** **George IV**, pattern crown in silver, 1825, bare head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms over mantle, edge plain (S.3806; ESC.255 [R3]; Bull 2331; L&S.20), *a superb example of one of the rarest crown patterns of the nineteenth century, featuring a full impression of the dies producing crisp details, completely free of blemishes, with mirrored surfaces exhibiting delightful pinkish blue iridescent toning; the finest we have seen, truly a treasure, FDC* £35,000-40,000

Engraving genius William Wyon produced this splendidly detailed portrait of King George IV reputedly at the behest of the king, who found himself inspired by a marble bust of himself crafted by Francis Legett Chantrey, which Wyon dutifully copied. The king had disliked the first image of his profile, created by ‘that Italian’, Benedetto Pistrucci. He was a vain monarch. Pistrucci’s ‘Laureate Head’ did not do justice to his elegant features. It made him look too pompous, too much like a Roman emperor, or so he must have thought. In fact it was a realistic portrait. Wyon’s new image made him appear thinner, more the refined English gentleman. For the revised coinage of 1825 onward, it was paired with the magnificent, crowned royal shield engraved by J.B. Merlen. Its baroque quality was much in keeping with the king’s preferences in art, as evidenced perhaps most vividly by the style of his retreat at Brighton. In this pattern, then, we see majesty portrayed at its most splendid, as the king himself preferred it. In the following year, this pattern was re-dated 1826 and produced as a proof for inclusion in the ‘long’ Proof Set, but these two coins are the only means of collecting the crown of this Bare Head style. In rarity, the 1826 pales by comparison to this pattern of the previous year, the year of inspiration for the revised coinage.



- 3068** *G* **George IV**, half sovereign, 1825, bare head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3804 [unlisted type]; DM.152), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 62 Cameo* £3000-4000
 *ex Baldwin's fixed price list, Winter 2014/15



- 3069** *G* **George IV**, proof sovereign, 1825, milled edge, bare head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3801), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63 Cameo, very rare* £15,000-20,000



- 3070** *G* **George IV**, proof sovereign, 1825, plain edge, bare head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3801), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 62 Cameo* £8000-12,000
 *ex. St James's Auctions 22, lot 798



3071 G **George IV**, proof two pounds, 1825, bare head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms over mantle (S.3799),
certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64 Cameo, exceedingly rare £20,000-25,000





- 3072** *G* **George IV**, four-piece gold proof set, 1826, bare head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms over mantle (S.3797/3799/3801/3804, very rare), *certified and graded by NGC as follows: five pounds Proof 63 Cameo; two pounds Proof 66 Cameo; sovereign Proof 66 Cameo; half sovereign Proof 65 Ultra Cameo* £175,000-225,000

An exceptionally beautiful and well-preserved set, having deeply reflective fields and lovely, matching gold colour, certainly one of the finest known.



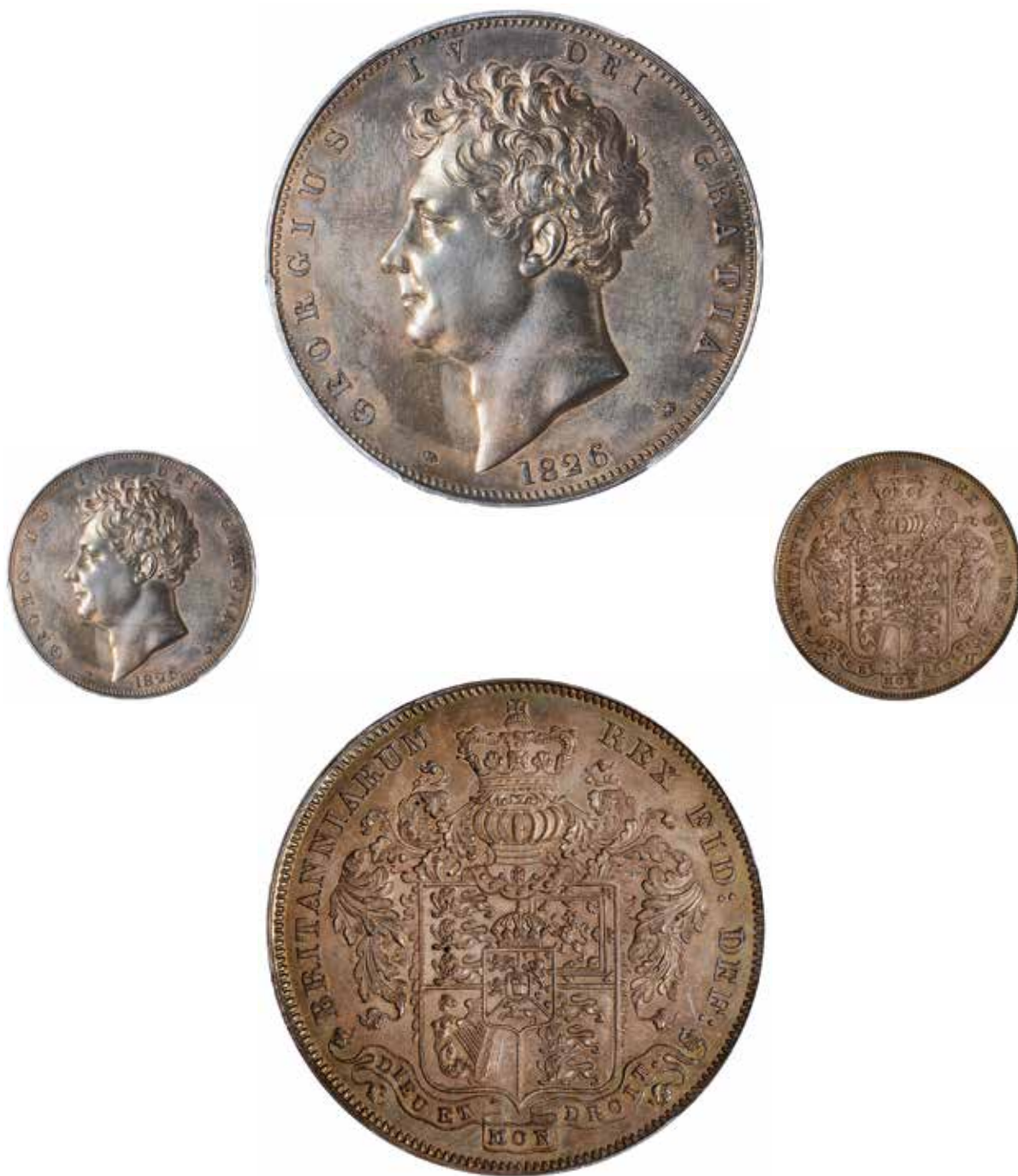
3073 *G* **George IV**, five pounds, 1826, bare head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms over mantle (S.3797), *fields have been lightly gilt having possibly been in a ring mount but all edge lettering is clear, about uncirculated* £17,500-22,500



3074 *G* **George IV**, proof two pounds, 1826, bare head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms over mantle (S.3799), *some light surface marks, otherwise about mint state* £8000-10,000



3075 *G* **George IV**, sovereign, 1826, bare head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3801), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64* £3250-3750



3076 † **George IV**, crown, 1826, SEPTIMO, bare head l., *rev.* crowned helmet over ornate shield of arms (S.3806; ESC.257; Bull 2336), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 62* £10,000-12,500



- 3077** **George IV**, proof crown, 1826, SEPTIMO, bare head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms over mantle (S.3806; ESC.257; L&S.28; KM.699), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64, a few minuscule ticks here and there but these are all but invisible as the eye is captivated by exquisite deep bluish grey iridescent toning; one of the most attractive examples of this crown to be found anywhere* £10,000-12,500



3078



3080

- 3078** **Benedetto Pistrucci** (1783-1855), an original white wax portrait design, seemingly for the farthing of the first issue copper coinage of George IV, c.1821, the left-facing draped bust, laureate with 13 leaves in wreath, tied behind the head with ribband, set onto a thin circle of slate, squared for scale, 103mm. (cf. Stefanelli, vol I, pl. 23; vol II, 42-51; cf. Peck pp.392-393, 1407-1416; cf. BDM IV, p. 617, somewhat similar piece illustrated; cf. Pyke, pp.108-111), *expected surface hairlines, bruising and scuffs to wax, but a highly important discovery and an exceedingly rare survivor* £2000-3000

The portrait is also very close to that chosen for the coinage, but the neck is not truncated, rather it descends into a mantle or gown. Other waxes by Benetto Pistrucci exist though most are now in Museum collections (see Stefanelli [Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli, Lucia, *Roma, Museo della Zecca. Modelli in cera di Benedetto Pistrucci*, Rome, 1989).

- 3079** **Benedetto Pistrucci** (1783-1855), hand-written note in five lines, to a Mr. Webb, dated 6th April, 1821 and addressed from the Royal Mint: 'M. Pistrucci presenta i suoi rispetti a M. Webb e gli fa noto che avendo ricevuto il di lui grazioso invito della conversazione, vi farà un onore d'intervenire il giorno prefisso' [Mr. Pistrucci sends his respects to Mr. Webb, informing him that having received his kind invitation for discussions, he will honour you with his presence on the specified day], below, in red and another hand, 'Engraver to the Mint', lightly mounted on heavier paper, approx. 178 x 113mm., *in good order* £150-250

One contender for the recipient of this letter was John Webb (1776-1869), divine and antiquary, who 'was a devoted student of antiquities ... elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1819'. *Mostra*, Rome 1956 (p.80, 13), identifies him as the sitter in a red wax portrait (in the Mint Museum, Rome), though Stefanelli, vol. I, 164, 152, lists the same wax as 'Ignoto' [unknown]. Stefanelli however quotes a letter (published in 1875) reading, 'In the meantime, Mr. Webb, a great amateur of cameos, heard I had arrived, and, without knowing me, sent me an invitation to call at the house of a Mr. Charman, the owner of a shop for gems and other articles of virtù, at the corner of Albermarle street, Piccadilly ...'

Another contender was John Webb (1799-1880), a London dealer, upholsterer, cabinet-maker and collector of the 1850s and 1860s, of 8 Old Bond Street and 13 George Street. A friend of Sir Henry Cole, he was an adviser to the South Kensington Museum (now the Victoria and Albert Museum), to whom, on his death, he left £10,000 for the purchase of objects. His biography seems more suited to a man who would go out of his way to meet Pistrucci, but in 1821 he would have been very young to be making such approaches.

- 3080** **Benedetto Pistrucci** (1783-1855), an armorial design in white wax for the arms of Charles, Viscount Marham, 2nd Earl of Romney and 4th Baron of Romney, c.1820s, in shallow relief, set onto a thin circle of slate, compass lines around the border, shield of arms with a lion on band, surmounted with a helm atop a baron's coronet, lion supporters in natural pose, motto on ribband, NON SIB SED PATRIA, 160mm., *the wax rubbed and handled, but in good order and an exceedingly rare survivor* £1500-2000

From the collection of L. C. Wyon, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 12 December 1901.

William IV, Proof Set, 1831





- 3081** *G* **William IV**, proof set, 1831, two pounds to farthing, head l., *rev.* various (S.PS2), *fields of halfcrown rubbed and possibly with artificial toning, the sixpence brushed in fields, a few light marks, otherwise all about mint state* (14) £55,000-65,000

With its original Royal Mint case.



3082 G William IV, proof two pounds, 1831, bare head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms over mantle (S.3828; W&R.258), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63+ Cameo, very choice, scarce in this grade* £22,500-25,000



- 3083** **William IV**, proof crown, 1831, bare head r., W. WYON raised on truncation, *rev.* crowned shield of arms over mantle (S.3833; ESC.273 [R4]; Bull 2460; KM.715), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63, with evenly distributed, deep magenta blue toning* £32,500-37,500

This choice crown varies from the coins issued in the rare Coronation Sets of 1831, which express the engraver's initials simply as 'W.W.' incuse on the truncation of the king's portrait. More than likely, this specimen was struck earlier; then Wyon's name was abbreviated, and the proofs for the set were struck. It is probably more correct technically to call this coin a pattern, and it is very rare. An opportunity for the astute collector of crowns to acquire a piece that remains less than fully appreciated.

A Beautiful 'Una & the Lion' Proof Five Pounds





- 3084 G Victoria**, proof five pounds, 1839, 'Una and the lion', lettered edge, young head l., 9 leaves to rear fillet, *rev.* crowned figure of the queen as Una, wearing a long flowing gown, standing. to l. holding orb and sceptre, guiding a lion behind her, date in Roman numerals below, DIRIGE legend translating as 'May God Direct My Steps', small lettered TERTIO edge (S.3851; W&R.279; Fr.386; KM.742), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 65 Ultra Cameo, a magnificent Proof striking, one of the finest graded, and one of the finest in existence, a rare opportunity, second only to the proof 66 sold as part of a set in Baldwin's Auction 96, September 2015. Boldly detailed, beautifully frosted portrait as well as Una motif, with distinct orange-peel texture to the surfaces and light haziness attesting to the originality of this specimen, a few stray old contact marks restricted to the fields, and faint hairlines; very close to FDC, very rare, and one of the most-wanted of all British gold coins* £150,000-200,000

The story is familiar, the mythical tale it is based on is ancient, but here we see a classic, exquisitely produced golden rarity whose origins and emblematic significance certainly bear repeating. In the Elizabethan epic poem by Edmund Spenser, the legend of *The Faerie Queene* was born. Ethereal Una, companion of the Redcrosse Knight in Book One of the allegorical poem, captivated readers' imaginations for generations: she was more of the spirit than of the flesh, a delicate lady whose knight protected her virtue and her being with undying loyalty. Una was young, untried, innocent but majestic. Two centuries after the poem appeared, a new age in England evolved, and to the poets and adventurers of the Romantic Age no image had more appeal or offered more inspiration than did the mythical Una, who seemed so much like the new Queen Victoria, for she, too, was young, untried, innocent and majestic.

At the Royal Mint, recently situated outside the ancient fortress on Tower Hill, the greatly talented engraver William Wyon sought to capture the public's imagination and its loyalty to the young Victoria by working to create an image that would endure the ages. By so doing, he also secured his own position, for who could doubt the mastery of the largest gold coin appearing in Victoria's coronation coin set of 1839? Not only was his sensitive portrait of the young queen lifelike and most beautiful, but his image of 'Una' leading the British lion across the Empire and across time itself truly captured the essential spirit of the last years of the Romantic Age, when adventuring ruled the British mind and when the world seemed Britain's for the taking. Victoria's 'little wars' around the globe were all yet to be played out, and Victoria herself faced the kinds of challenges that no teenager could ever imagine. Over the coming decades, both defeat and triumph would burn into Britain's collective body politic as the wild escapades of Lord Byron and his contemporaries of the first four decades of the nineteenth century metamorphosed into the realities of conquest and dominion, and as Great Britain reached the zenith of its imperial ambitions.

Victoria's most cherished coin occurs with two small variant reverse legends, based on Psalm 119:133 and translating to state, or perhaps to pray, 'May God Direct My Steps'. William Wyon in 1839 seemed to sense and express the untenable future of the Empire by the use of this legend, but his image of the queen guiding the British nation, engraved so beautifully on this coin, did foretell a future of unquenchable belief in Britain's right to be great. Drawing on inspiration from an earlier age, the engraver achieved something few artists ever have - an indelible image of his own times, the Victorian Age.



- 3085** G **Victoria**, sovereign, 1846, 4 over inverted 4, young head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3852), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63, very rare in this grade* £5500-6500



- 3086** G **Victoria**, sovereign, 1848, first (small) young head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3852), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 61* £5750-6500

The extremely rare 'first head'.



- 3087** G **Victoria**, sovereign, 1874, die no. 32, young head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3853B), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 55, extremely rare* £5250-5750



3088 *g* **Victoria**, proof two pounds; sovereign; half sovereign, 1887, 'Jubilee' bust 1, *rev.* St. George and the dragon/crowned shield of arms (S.3864/65/66B/69), *all certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 62 Deep Cameo, Proof 63 Deep Cameo and Proof 62 respectively* (3) £8000-10,000

Exceedingly Rare Pure Silver 1847 'Gothic' Crown





- 3089** **Victoria**, proof crown *in pure silver*, 1847, edge plain, 'Gothic' bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields (S.3883; ESC.291A [R6]; Bull 2580), *nearly as struck, a brilliant Proof with reflective surfaces showing scattered abrasions but almost none touching the portrait, with a blush of delicate pinkish gold toning* £7000-8000

Very little is known or has been recorded about this unusual piece, struck not in the standard silver alloy but in nearly pure silver, which surely accounts for the noted abrasions in a softer metal than was the norm: doubtless mistaken over the years for the usual Gothic issue, and consequently not well handled when being examined. In *English Silver Coinage*, Alan Rayner simply noted that it was made for presentation purposes, giving no other detail. But was it really? Was it more likely a trial striking made to test the alloy? The rarity rating of R6 suggests that only 3 or 4 pieces are known. If this was in fact made for VIPs, wouldn't there be more? If a trial piece, that sounds about right. Lacking documents, we will likely never know for certain.

Of course, the crown preceded the Gothic-style florin, first struck in 1851, bearing the obverse legend of the crown but with the date not moved to the reverse, as on the crown. And here we encounter a curious controversy that may, possibly, have begun with the legend used on the crown, where the national name in Latin is abbreviated just slightly, so as to fit the space. On the florin, this was further abbreviated to just 'brit' for 1851, then changed to 'britt' beginning in 1868. Again, space did not permit the name in full. But the first abbreviation used on the florin was technically incorrect, as C. E. Challis points out (*A New History of the Royal Mint*, page 511): 'Wyon had had to proceed under the watchful supervision of the queen and the prince consort, and visits to Osborne and Buckingham Palace had been necessary before the queen gave her approval. On one point there was later public controversy: the doubling of the T of BRITT in the inscription on the obverse. Here the classical scholarship of the chancellor himself had saved the Mint from error, but lesser minds failed to understand the application of the Latin rule that the final consonant of an abbreviation should be doubled when necessary to indicate the plural.'

Victoria's bronzes first struck in 1860 all use the proper BRITT abbreviation. The two versions appear only within the Gothic florin series, and the legends are perfectly proportional on the Gothic crowns, but at some time beginning in the late 1840s the 'controversy' briefly occurred. Was young Victoria part of it? Was Prince Albert? Both provided 'watchful supervision', Challis declared. Was this 'pure silver' Gothic crown one of the VIP pieces shown to the royal couple? Was it a trial piece specially minted in pure silver for their inspection? Could it be that Victoria herself held this very coin, upon which her approval rested? After all, she was the ultimate VIP.



- 3090** **Victoria**, halfcrown, 1841, young head l, *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3888; ESC.674; Bull 2716), *lightly wiped, otherwise about uncirculated* £4000-5000
The second rarest date.



- 3091** **Victoria**, proof halfcrown, 1853, young head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3888; ESC.687; Bull 2736), *some hairlines, extremely fine or better* £2750-3250
This date only issued as a proof, in the proof sets of that year.



- 3092** † **Victoria**, crown, 1893, LVI, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3937; ESC.303; Bull 2593), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 66* £2200-2500
The highest graded specimen by either NGC or PCGS.

George V, pattern crown in silver, 1910, by A. G. Wyon





- 3093** **George V**, pattern crown in silver, 1910, by A. G. Wyon, bare head l., *rev.* Art Deco styled image of St. George on stallion, piercing a dragon below with a long lance, edge milled (ESC.384 [R5]; Bull 3660; L&S.3), *FDC Proof, a superb example of this great 20th century rarity, of which only 10 were struck, a completely original specimen exhibiting reflective surfaces and lovely multi-hued champagne-gold and blue iridescent toning, bold and beautiful* £50,000-55,000

Linecar & Stone describe Alan Wyon's reverse motif as a 'Spirited depiction of St. George slaying the dragon' and note that only 10 pieces each were struck with plain and with milled edges, as well as an unknown but clearly minuscule number in gold and copper, and then the style was altered to place the date in Arabic numerals on the reverse, whereupon perhaps another dozen or so pieces were struck in various metals. The exact total mintage remains unknown, but in the early 20th century these were all eagerly bought up in auctions by major collectors. They appear infrequently. Above, we commented that the reverse is 'Art Deco styled' even though this period of art did not begin until 1925. But the artistic sense of the style was well founded by then, as may clearly be seen in this wonderful crown, featuring a portrait of King George V that Forrer said 'shows concentration of thought and energy' and a modern rendition of the classic image of the honourable knight overpowering the devil which is simply splendid.



- 3094** **George V**, crown, 1934, bare head l., *rev.* large crown within wreath (S.4036; ESC.374), *lightly toned some light marks, otherwise about mint state* £3500-4500



- 3095** **George V**, trial florin, 1926, *obv.* blank apart from MODEL in centre, *rev.* long-stemmed rose, value above, date below (ESC.-; Bull -; KM.TS4), *practically as struck, extremely rare* £2500-3500
 *ex Lingford collection, purchased by A. H. Baldwin in 1949
 ex Baldwin's vault
 A spectacular piece, only a couple of specimens known.



3096 *G* **George VI**, proof five pounds, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4074), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65 Cameo, scarce in this grade* £10,000-15,000



3097 *G* **George VI**, proof five pounds, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4074), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64+ Cameo* £8000-10,000



3098 *G* **George VI**, proof five pounds, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4074), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63 Cameo* £6000-8000



- 3099 Elizabeth II**, pattern cupro-nickel crown, 1953, *in higher relief*, queen on horseback l. with plumed headgear, surrounded by full royal titles, denomination spelled out below, *rev.* crown in centre of larger and bolder emblematic cross, shield of arms in each angle, floriated decorations between the shields, larger date below (ESC.393P; Bull 4344; L&S.6 [all rating it R7]), *boldly struck and brilliant, with light hairlines, only one or two known* £20,000-25,000

While normally designated as having been merely struck in higher relief than the standard Coronation crown of 1953, this is in fact an entirely distinct coin, with its fuller and more artistic reverse, its central crown superimposed on a bold, short cross. The floral embellishments lend this coin an elegance missing from the adopted design. All in all, then, despite its light hairlines, this coin is a dazzling modern rarity! This is the ESC plate coin.

Coins of Scotland, Ireland and the Islands



- 3100** **Scotland**, James V, second coinage (1526-1539), gold crown, type II, crowned shield of arms, *rev.* CRVCIS ARMA SEQVAMVR, ornate cross, thistles in angles, wt. 3.43gms. (S.5369), *a little weakness, good very fine* £3000-3500



- 3101** **Scotland**, Mary, first period, forty four shillings, 1553, crowned shield dividing I G R, *rev.* crowned monogram, wt. 5.13gms. (S.5394), *a little creased, good very fine* £4500-5000



- 3102** **Scotland**, Mary, first period, twenty two shillings, 1553, crowned shield dividing I G, *rev.* crowned monogram flanked by two cinquefoils, wt. 2.58gms. (S.5396), *very fine* £3500-4000



- 3103** Ireland, Charles I, The Great Rebellion (1642-1649), Inchiquin Money, halfcrown, irregular cut plate stamped on both sides with weight, 9dw...16gr, within beaded and wire-line borders, 15.15gms. (S.6533; D&F.277A), *the counterstamps sharp, a little weakness where uneven, good very fine, toned and very rare* £3000-5000
*ex Baldwin's vault



- 3104** Ireland, Charles I, The Great Rebellion (1642-1649), Inchiquin Money, halfcrown, irregular cut plate stamped on both sides with weight, 9dw: 16gr, within pearl and beaded borders, 14.89gms. (S.6533; D&F.276), *one counterstamp very fine, second incomplete, very fine, toned and very rare* £2500-3500
*ex Baldwin's vault
With collector's ticket 'B Dec 46'.



- 3105** Ireland, James II, Civil War Coinage, 'gunmoney' silver proof halfcrown, April 1690, laur. bust l., *ren. crown on crossed sceptres* (S.6579NN), *about very fine and extremely rare* £1500-1750



- 3106** Ireland, James II, Civil War Coinage, 'gunmoney' silver proof shilling, May 1690 [May in script], laur. bust l., *rev.* crown on crossed sceptres, pearls on bands, wt. 3.92gms., medal die axis, engrailed edge (S.6582DDD; D&F.463), *extremely fine with hints of original brightness, extremely rare, a choice specimen* £1800-2200
*ex Baldwin's vault



- 3107** Ireland, James II, Civil War Coinage, 'gunmoney' silver proof shilling, May 1690, laur. bust l., *rev.* crown on crossed sceptres (S.6582DDD), *good very fine and extremely rare* £1700-2000



- 3108** Ireland, James II, Civil War Coinage, 'gunmoney' silver proof sixpence, Feb. 1689, bust l., *rev.* crown on crossed sceptres, wt. 3.89gms., medal die axis, engrailed edge (S.6583KK; D&F.442), *very fine and exceedingly rare* £1800-2200
*ex Baldwin's vault



- 3109** **Ireland**, George II, proof farthing, 1737, struck in silver, laureate bust l., reads GEORGIUS, *rev.* crowned harp, date below (S.6608; D&F.559), *a hint of double-striking on reverse with ghosted numerals to date, good extremely fine, steel grey tone, extremely rare* £1500-2000
With old dealer's ticket.



- 3110** **Isle of Man**, Victoria, proof farthing, 1839, young head l., *rev.* triskelis (S.7419), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64 Red Brown, very rare* £2000-2500
Very few specimens known.

BALDWIN'S *of St. James's*

Chinese Year of the Dragon, Gold 1000 Pounds



COINS OF SCOTLAND IRELAND AND THE ISLANDS



- 3111** *G Alderney*, Elizabeth II, gold 1000 pounds, 2012, Chinese Year of the Dragon, diademed head r., *rev.* dragon, 0.999 fine, wt. 1005gms., issued by The Royal Mint, with certificate, in original polished wooden lockable display case of issue, *brilliant mint state and extremely rare* £27,500-30,000

Number 4 of mintage of only 10 pieces.

The coin is legal tender in Alderney, the third largest of the British Channel Islands. The obverse bears the acclaimed portrait of The Queen by Ian Rank-Broadley, FRBS and its unique dragon reverse was created by the most senior engraver at the Royal Mint, Gordon Summers.

The Rare 1852 Adelaide Gold Pound, Type 1



- 3112 **G Australia**, gold token for a Pound, 1852, Type 1, central crown above date within beaded circle, a curled dentillated pattern within the beading, legend surrounds the design declaring the issuer as the GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE with a floral stop on each side of ADELAIDE at centre bottom, *rev.* VALUE ONE POUND in three lines within a circle of beads inside two linear circles, weight and purity declaration occupying the surrounding legend space, the gold's fineness of 22 CARATS set within a pair of floral stops, *and importantly* the die cracked to left of 'D' at top of legend from the beading to the rim, fine edge milling (KM.1; Fr.1), *in plastic holder, graded by PCGS as Mint State 61, perfectly centred and sharp in all details, the surfaces displaying numerous small abrasions but, notably, no large marks or damage, extremely rare and the classic rarity of early Australia, finest graded by 3 points by both services* £175,000-200,000

The Type 1 variety of this famous coin, of which it is believed that no more than 50 were struck before the famous die-crack on the reverse developed in size until the die was unusable, is both a great rarity and *the very first gold coin type struck in Australia*. Most known specimens are not without marks because, at the time of their minting, coins were not being saved by collectors; all of the locally made gold coins were much needed for commerce, and both varieties of 1852 Adelaide pounds were soon mixed together and distributed to banks for use. Almost all of them ultimately perished.

The continent of Australia remained the domain of scattered indigenous people for centuries until 'transported' English convicts, followed by other settlers, began to make a new civilization in the early nineteenth century. The towns, mostly distant from each other, existed because of farming and cattle ranching. Hard monies seen in early Australia were cast-offs, like most of the inhabitants. All this changed in the early 1850s with the discovery of gold near the town of Adelaide; other gold fields were soon discovered, and these over the course of only a few decades would change Australia from being a sleepy outback into a new country of great prosperity. Soon, too, worn-out old foreign coins ceased to be the main currency. Prospectors quickly brought specie to towns near the gold fields but, as was equally true in early California during its gold rush of 1849, nuggets and gold dust were not easily used for money. Commerce was consequently stymied despite the influx of this new source of real wealth. There were two problems to be sorted out. Turning raw gold into usable coinage was no simple affair, nor was it legal for an English colony to produce its own money without first obtaining approval from the English Crown.

In 1852 all distant communication was by mail, via sea passage, and it simply was not practical to await legal sanction to coin money in the name of Queen Victoria. The need for gold coins for local use was pressing. Ideally such coins would have the same value as the familiar English sovereigns. So, in November of 1852, the South Australia Legislative Council passed an emergency measure, entitled the Bullion Act. At first the assay office thereby created smelted ore into ingots, but these were no more easily used in commerce than gold dust or nuggets. What to do until approval from London arrived? The Council decided to hire a local die-sinker by the name of Joshua Payne. He produced a pair of dies that created the now-famous Adelaide pound featuring the distinctive legends as well as a declared fineness and weight in gold. The resulting 'emergency tokens' looked exactly like coins; they were not elegant but they were of good weight. The issuing authority never intended its golden money to be more than token issues of solid value and must have assumed that their local coins would be recalled and turned into new sovereigns, once approval of the Crown was obtained.

But history intervened, and a legendary coin for collectors was born. The local die-sinker had done his job but evidently failed to make the dies of sufficient hardness: after producing just a tiny number of coins, the reverse die failed, cracking at the 12-o'clock position from the rim inward (to the left of 'DWT' in the legend). The first die split apart and another die was quickly made, varying slightly from the first - the simple beaded circle with two linear outlines changed to resemble the form used for the obverse - and this time it was correctly hardened and ultimately produced an estimated 25,000 gold pounds. These were all rapidly thrown into commerce, as were the handful minted showing the die-break, of which only 25 to 50 are thought to have been made. Almost all of these coins experienced plenty of use because they were needed for commerce. Nobody at the time noticed that some of the coins were different from the others. No collectors saved coins in 1850s South Australia!

The Crown in England meanwhile passed warrants to establish an officially sanctioned mint for the colony. In August of 1853, Parliament authorized an official branch of the Royal Mint, and on 14 May 1855 the Sydney Mint opened in a portion of the old Rum Hospital. The first gold sovereigns were struck in Australia on 23 June of the same year, bearing a variant of the Young Head portrait seen on London Mint coins but with a distinctive reverse. Over time the new sovereigns replaced the Adelaide pounds as the money of choice.

One of the ironies of the situation then caused the Adelaide pounds to disappear: the mint's assayers as well as others discovered that the Adelaide 'tokens' were actually finer than advertised, more valuable intrinsically than the sovereigns that replaced them. Anyone in possession of an Adelaide pound did not in fact have 20 shillings (one sovereign) of value but rather 21 shillings and 11 pence, the actual value at the time of the gold content of the coins. The result? Almost all Adelaide pounds ended up being melted for the profit in gold this produced. They quickly disappeared. They perished.

Every survivor is a miracle of chance. The coin offered here is far from perfect, but clearly it was never abused, and somehow it escaped the fate of almost all of the rest of the mintage. What was born of necessity as an experiment, was then rejected as inferior, then gathered up as being more valuable than it was thought to be, and was ultimately greedily destroyed, ended up becoming more desirable than anyone contemporary with its creation could ever have imagined. As the image at the centre of its obverse suggests, it has become a crown jewel of the coinage of early Australia.



- 3113** **Australia**, New South Wales, dump fifteen pence, 1813, , NEW SOUTH WALES, crown, date below, *rev.* value in two lines (KM 1.1; Mira type A1), *traces of original dollar on obverse, very fine, very rare* £12,500-15,000



- 3114** **G Australia**, Victoria, Adelaide pound, type two, 1852, date below crown within border, *rev.* value within border (KM.2; Fr.3), *small planchet flaw at 2-3 o'clock by edge, uncirculated* £14,000-16,000
Purchased from The Rare Coin Company for A\$190,000.



- 3115** **G Australia**, Victoria, Adelaide pound, type two, 1852, date below crown within border, *rev.* value within border (KM.2; Fr.3), *about uncirculated* £12,000-14,000
Sold as 'nice uncirculated' for A\$140,000 by The Rare Coin Company.



- 3116 *G* **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1860, Sydney mint, laur. head l., *rev.* AUSTRALIA within wreath, crown above (KM.4; Fr.10), *a rare date and scarce in this high grade, certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62* £15,000-17,500
*ex. Q M Collection, lot 32



- 3117 *G* **Victoria**, sovereign, 1887S, 'Jubilee' bust l., spread JEB with stops on truncation, *rev.* St. George and the dragon, S above date (S.3868A [PCGS identifies as S.3868]), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64* £5,500-6,500
The finest known and superior to the Quartermaster specimen, lot 125 which was catalogued as good extremely fine and as the only known specimen not in the Bentley Collection.



- 3118 *G* **George V**, sovereign, 1921S, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, S above date (S.4003), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64, a very high grade for this date* £3750-4250



- 3119** G **George V**, sovereign, 1924S, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, S above date (S.4003), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63+, rare date* £4000-5000



- 3120** G **Edward VII**, half sovereign, 1904P, bare head r., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3976A), *practically uncirculated, very rare* £5500-6500



- 3121** G **Edward VII**, half sovereign, 1908P, bare head r., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3976B), *about uncirculated, rare* £1500-1750



- 3122** G **George V**, half sovereign, 1918P, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, P above date (S.4008), *practically uncirculated, very rare* £3000-4000



- 3123 **Australia**, George V, cupro nickel pattern penny, 1921, type 12, bare head l., *rev.* kookaburra r., perching on branch (McD.12; R.11), *mint state* £18,000-20,000



- 3124 † **Australia**, George V, cupro-nickel pattern penny, 1921, type 13, bare head l., *rev.* kookaburra r., perching on branch (McD.13; R.12; KM.Pn22), *mint state* £17,500-20,000



- 3125 † **Australia**, George V, penny, 1930, crowned bust l., *rev.* value within beaded circle (KM.23), *good fine, reverse very fine, extremely rare* £10,000-12,500

The rarest date and the first we have offered for sale.



- 3126** **Australia**, Sydney, Halloran School, large silver prize medal, 1819, engraved by Samuel Clayton, and signed 'S. Clayton Del et Sculp', awarded to Robert Campbell, Minerva stands with shield and spear, an owl at her feet, holding the hand of a young student, who holds an open book, beyond steps lead up to the temple of Fame and a church, legend on scroll above, ARDUA PRIMA VIA EST; SED FIT LABOR IPSE VOLUPTAS, *rev.* legend in 10 lines: INGENUO, MAGNÆQUE SPEI ADOLESCENTI *Robertus Campbell*, PROPTER INSIGNES IN ARTIBUS PROGRESSUS, SIGNUM HOC HONORARIUM DEDIT PRÆCEPTOR EJUS, ET AMICUS, *Laurentius Halloran* SS.T.P. 1819 [To Robert Campbell a worthy young man of great promise, his teacher and friend Lawrence Halloran, SS.T.P. gave this award for distinguished progress in his studies – 1819], 73mm., set within a narrow plain border, suspension loop and ring, *good very fine, extremely rare, the earliest of the surviving Halloran medals, being from the first year of its issue and an important work by one of Australia's best known early silversmiths* £14,000-18,000
 *ex Watts Collection
 ex Baldwin's vault

The most recent example of a Halloran School medal to be seen on the market was that awarded to Henry Halloran, the son of the school's founder (ex Leslie Carlisle Collection, Noble Numismatics, Sydney, 22-25 November, 2016, lot 3599). Prior to that the medal was awarded in 1824 to John D. Tawell (Morton & Eden, 6 December, 2009, lot 351 [USA buyer]). Another similar medal, awarded in 1823 to William M. Campbell (no relation to Robert), was sold at auction in 2008 (Noble Numismatics, Melbourne, 22-24 July 2008, lot 705 [Dr. John Chapman Collection]; previously Spink Australia, Sale 24, lot 1018; now Private Collection). Noble also sold a medal awarded in 1826 to Joshua Frey Josephson (Melbourne, 8-10 July, 1998, lot 2898). Other medals are known to John Wild, 1820 (private collection); Francis Lord 1822 (Caroline Simpson Collection, Historic Houses Trust of NSW, Sydney); and Charles Driver, 1822 (awarded 1822 but medal dated 1823, Powerhouse Museum).

The engraver: Samuel Clayton was born in Dublin in 1783 and, with his siblings, was trained as an engraver by their father. He was found guilty of forgery and transported to New South Wales aboard the *Surrey*, to serve a seven year sentence. Almost immediately he engraved the banknotes for the Bank of New South Wales, a bank of which he was later to become a proprietor 1816 (see Grimshaw, M E, in *Proceedings of the Silver Society*, London, 1984).

The recipient: Robert Campbell (1804-1859), was the second son of Robert and Sophia Campbell. At the age of 6 he was sent to England and educated in London at a school in Pimlico, but he returned to Australia in 1819, in time to enrol at Dr. Halloran's school and receive his medal at Christmas, 1819. He joined the family firm established by his father, also Robert, and became a partner in 1827. From the age of 18 he was a Freemason and was later installed as the first provincial Scottish Grand Master of the Province of Australia. He became active and successful in the politics of ending transportation (*Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol I, 1966).

The schoolmaster: Laurence Hynes Halloran (1765-1831) led a life that would be hard to invent. Born in Co. Meath, Ireland, he was orphaned at a young age, then educated at Christ's Hospital. Whilst it seems he did eventually receive a doctorate in Divinity from King's College, Aberdeen (1800), he was never the Anglican clergyman he claimed to be. His early career in the navy was halted when he jailed for stabbing a colleague to death and, though later acquitted, litigation became a feature of his life. Married for the first time, he settled in Alphington, near Exeter, and ran private schools. Miss Grimshaw publishes a medal of 1794, by the silversmiths H. & J. Sweet of Exeter that surely must be the inspiration for the Sydney medal (*Silver Medals, Badges and Trophies from Schools in the British Isles 1550-1850*, Cambridge, p. 21). Halloran was respected as an educator despite being charged with immorality and in 1796 the Alphington school was closed through insolvency.

He rejoined the navy, now as a chaplain and, as Secretary to Lord Northesk, third in command (after Nelson and Collingwood) at Trafalgar and was present at the battle on board HMS *Britannia*. His appointment as Chaplain to HM Forces in the Cape started well but his past was to catch up with him and having then published some highly libellous poems he was sent back to England in 1811 where he remained for the next 8 years. Finding it impossible to get work he forged accreditation documents appointing him as a curate. He was charged, found guilty and transported to Australia (like Samuel Clayton, for 7 years), arriving in Sydney on board the *Baring* in June 1819. With the support of the Vice-Regal Secretary, John Thomas Campbell (whom he had known in South Africa), and Major-General Lachlan Macquarie, CB (fifth and last autocratic Governor of New South Wales, 1810 to 1821), he was able to open his school without delay. His success as a schoolmaster, rather than the amazing details of his private life, led to the production of this high quality prize medal within a space of just six months. In 1825 Halloran's school became the Sydney Free Public Grammar School, now Sydney Grammar School.

References: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol I, 1966; Grimshaw, M E, 'Laurence Halloran: schoolmaster, naval chaplain and convict', *Cambridge Numismatic Society*. 19.9.1988). Further internet research is included with the lot.



- 3127** G **Austria**, Franz Joseph, proof 100 corona, 1908, 60th Anniversary of Reign, bare head r., *rev.* female figure std. l. on clouds (KM.2812; Fr.514), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58* £3500-4500
A popular coin.



- 3128** **Brazil**, John V, 20,000 reis, 1726M, Minas Gerais, crowned shield, *rev.* cross of Jerusalem (KM.117; Fr.33; Russo 250), *brilliant extremely fine* £3500-4000



- 3129** **Brazil**, John V, 20,000 reis, 1726M, Minas Gerais, crowned shield, *rev.* cross of Jerusalem (KM.117; Fr.33; Russo 250), *extremely fine* £3500-4000



3130 Chile, Republic, peso, 1817FJ, Santiago, volcano, *rev.* pillar (KM.82.2), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64* £7800-8000



3131 † **China**, Republic, President Tsao Kun, dollar, undated (1923), facing bust in civilian dress, *rev.* two crossed flags (KM.677; L&M.958), *authenticated and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64* £14,000-18,000



- 3132** **China/Germany,** Li Huang Chang (1823–1901), official visit to Hamburg, silvered-bronze medal, 1896, facing bust wearing large hat, legend in Chinese around, *rev.* LI HUNG CHANG – BESUCH HAMBURG IM JUNI 1896, arms of Hamburg with lion supporters, 40mm. (L&M.935; Wurz.5175), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64* £5000-6000

Li Huang Chang (Li Hongzhang) a Chinese politician, general and diplomat, served in important positions in the Qing imperial court. His military mistakes included support of Russia against the Japanese, but he was praised for his success in quelling the Taiping Rebellion. He was very much a pioneer of China's military and industrial modernisation. He toured Canada, the USA and the West in 1896, attending the coronation of Nicholas II, and in England attended the Royal Naval Fleet Review at Spithead. His efforts in resolving the Boxer Rebellion proved to be his final diplomatic mission.



- 3133** **Germany**, City Coinage, Aachen, thaler 1644, MON NOVA REGNE-URBIS AQUISGRANI, Charlemagne seated over city arms dividing date, *rev.* FERDINANDUS III D:G ROM. IMP. SEM. AUG, crowned double eagle with orb, wt. 26.84gms. (Dav.5005; Menadier 210), *reverse slightly off-centre and a number of edge splits, otherwise very fine and extremely rare* £3500-4000



- 3134** **G Cyprus**, Republic, medalllic five pounds, 1966, bust of archbishop Makarios I., *rev.* crowned, double-headed eagle (KM.XM5.1; Fr.6a), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 65* £1750-2250

*The Highly Important Suez Canal Medal
presented to Thomas Sutherland, M.P, Founder of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank,
Chairman of P&O, a director of the Suez Canal Company
and later its Senior Vice-President*



- 3135** **Egypt**, The Opening of the Suez Canal, large silver medal of the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez, 1869, by Louis-Oscar Roty (1846–1911), draped figures of Labour offering a jar to the seated Commerce who holds aloft a torch, distant aerial panorama of the canal beyond, *rev.* legends, named cartouche on oak spray: THOMAS SUTHERLAND MP ADMINISTRATEUR, Sphinx and pyramid below, 60mm., *extremely fine with rich grey tone* £1500-2500

*ex Glendinings, 26 March 1942, lot 157

ex Baldwin's vault

Sir Thomas Sutherland (1834-1922) was MP for Greenock between 1884 and 1890, thus dating the medal to those years. He started working for P & O SNGo in 1852 at the age of 18 and was sent East in 1854 to Bombay. He soon moved on to Hong Kong and by the time he was 26 years of age he had become superintendent of P & O's Japan and China agencies, and had been appointed a member of the Hong Kong legislative assembly. It was whilst he was P & O's Agent that, in 1864-65, he formed the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank [HSBC] - the first bank in China. He served as a director on its provisional board, then deputy chairman. He was recalled to London in 1866, where he worked his way up in P & O and was appointed Chairman in 1880, retiring in 1915. As a member of parliament he played a key part in the development of the Suez Canal. His discussions led to the 'London programme', which 'conceded the main demands of the shipowners: a British committee based in London to deal with canal problems' and 'seven British directors selected from the shipping and mercantile communities'. He was appointed a director of the Suez Canal Company and in 1903 became one of three vice-presidents. He was created a KCMG in 1891 and a GCMG in 1897, and became a knight of the Order of St John and a member of the Légion d'Honneur. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the City of London, and the University of Aberdeen honoured him with an LLD in 1892.



- 3136** France, Napoleon, 5 francs, 1812, mm. crowned R (Rome), laureate bust r., *rev.* value within wreath (KM.694.13; Gad.584), *lightly toned, extremely fine, a rare mint* £2250-3000



- 3137** Greece, Otto, pattern drachma, 1851, Vienna mint, bare head l., *rev.* crowned coat of arms (KM.Pn18; Divo P35), *minor rim damage on reverse at 3 o'clock, otherwise good very fine and extremely rare* £3000-3500

This extremely rare pattern, showing the King's head much smaller than on the regular issue meant for circulation, is the exact obverse design of the gold 20 drachmai specimen dated 1852, a fact which suggests that this was originally meant for circulation like the gold 20 drachmai. Indeed a few of these drachma pieces have circulated, hence the less than perfect quality of the pattern offered here.



- 3138** **India**, East India Company, Madras presidency, 2 rupees, AH1172/2, Persian inscriptions both sides (KM.404.1; Prid.245; Dav.248), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58* £2750-3000



- 3139** **India**, East India Company, Madras presidency, mohur, undated (1819), small letters, arms with supporters, *rev. inscription in Persian* (KM.421.1; Fr.1587), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £1500-2000
This piece is annotated 'large lettering' by NGC, but the cataloguers are of the opinion that it is the 'small letters' variety.



- 3140** *G India*, East India Company, William IV, mohur, 1835, Calcutta, bare head r., RS incuse on truncation, *rev.* lion and palm tree (KM.451.2; Fr.1593; S&W.1.9), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 61, extremely rare in this high grade* £6000-8000



- 3141** *G India*, East India Company, Victoria, mohur, 1841, crosslet 4, continuous legend, bare head l., *rev.* lion l. (KM.461.1; Fr.1595; S&W.2.1), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63+, a very high grade for this scarce type* £7000-8000



- 3142** *G India*, East India Company, Victoria, mohur, 1841(c), divided legend, bare head l., *rev.* lion l. (KM.462.1; Fr.1595a; S&W.3.7), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £3000-4000



- 3143** *G* India, Victoria, mohur, 1862(c), Calcutta, crowned bust l., *rev.* value, country and date within border of scrolling foliage (KM.480; Fr.1598), *extremely fine or better* £2000-2500



- 3144** India, Victoria, Royal Mint patterns: 1/4 anna; 1/2 pice; 1/12 anna, 1861, crowned bust l., *rev.* value, country and date within floral border (KM.467/466/465; S&W.4.160/4.174/4.182), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 63 Brown; Proof 58 Brown and Proof 62 Brown respectively* (3) £5000-6000



- 3145** *G* India, Victoria, mohur, 1891(c), crowned bust l., *rev.* value and date within border of scrolling foliage (KM.496; Fr.1604), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64* £3000-4000



- 3146** India, Victoria, copper proof $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1892C, Calcutta, *obv.* B, crowned bust l., *rev.* value and date (KM.487; S&W.6.478), *an original proof striking, much original colour with lustre, uncirculated and very rare* £2500-3000
*ex David Fore Collection, Baldwin's Auctions, May 2013, lot 281

A proof-only date.



- 3147** India, Manilal Chimanlal & Co., 5 tolas, undated, Bombay (KM.X43), *certified and graded by NGC Mint State 66* £2750-3250



- 3148** Italy, Ferrara, Alfonso I d'Este (1503-1534), gold doppio ducat, undated, bearded bust l., *rev.* Christ and the Pharisee, wt. 6.85gms. (Belesia 9a/c; Ravagnani Morosini 2; MIR 268; Fr.268), *a fine profile portrait, rich colour with traces of orange toning within the legends, good very fine for issue and extremely rare* £12,000-15,000
 *ex NAC Auction 76, December 2013, lot 49
 ex Baldwin's Auctions 101, September 2016, lot 3521



- 3149** Italy, Genoa, Ludovico Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan (1494-1499), gold ducat, undated, stylised castle surrounded by rosettes, LV in legend, *rev.* cross with standard, 'Conradus' legend around, wt. 3.48gms. (Varesi 143; Biaggi 968; Fr.395), *spade mark on reverse, unevenly struck, but good very fine and rare* £2000-2500



- 3150** Italy, Milan, Galeazzo Maria Sforza (1466-1476), gold ducat, undated, cuirassed bust r. *rev.* helmeted arms, dividing the letters GZ and M, wt. 3.51gms. (Crippa 3; Mor 4; Fr.688), *a fine Renaissance portrait, minor scratches in reverse field, otherwise good very fine and rare* £3500-4000



- 3151** Italy, Papal States, Giulio III (1550-1555), gold ducat, dated year 3, arms, *rev.* draped bust of Christ, wt. 3.40gms. (Munt.4; Berman 984; Fr.69), *slightly irregular edge, otherwise well-struck, extremely fine and with a fine portrait of Christ, rare* £1500-2000



- 3152** Malta, John de la Vallette (1557-1568), silver 2 tari, undated, arms of the Grand Master quartered with those of the Order, *rev.* head of St. John on a charger with base, wt. 5.76gms. (RS.83), *surface scratches on obverse and reverse, toned, very fine and rare* £800-1000

*ex Restelli Collection, NAC Zurich Auction 58, April 2011, lot 95
ex Carlo Crippa, Milan 1960s



- 3153** Malta, Antonio Manoel de Vilhena (1722-1736), gold 2 zecchini, 1723, armoured bust r., crowned arms, wt. 6.94gms. (RS.2; Fr.27), *good very fine* £1500-2000



- 3154** **Netherlands**, Utrecht, cavalier, 1617, armed knight on horseback r., *rev.* crowned shield (Fr.286), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £3600-4000



- 3155** **Netherlands East Indies**, Java, Dutch East India Company, gold rupee, 1797, Jakarta mint, two-line Arabic script, cockerel above and date below, *rev.* Arabic script with scrolls above and below, wt. 15.43gms. (Scholten 442; Fr.11), *struck from silver rupee dies, extremely fine and extremely rare* £4000-5000
*ex Dr Chang Collection, sold Spink, Singapore, 21st June 1997, lot 84



- 3156** **Netherlands East Indies**, Java, Dutch East India Company, gold ½ rupee, 1798, Jakarta mint, struck from silver rupee dies, two-line Arabic script, cockerel above and date below, *rev.* Arabic script with scrolls above and below, wt. 8.08gms. (Scholten 447; Fr.12), *extremely fine and very rare* £2000-2500
 *ex. Garratt Collection (USA), Irving Goodman Collection, sold Superior Sale 1996
 ex Dr. Chang Collection, sold Spink Singapore 21st June 1997, lot 85



- 3157** **Netherlands East Indies**, Java, Dutch East India Company, gold ½ rupee, 1799, Jakarta mint, two-line Arabic script, cockerel above and date below, *rev.* Arabic script with scrolls above and below, wt. 7.59gms. (Scholten 448; Fr.12), *extremely fine and very rare* £2000-2500
 *ex Dr. Chang Collection, sold Spink Singapore 21st June 1997, lot 86



- 3158** **Portugal**, John III (1521-1557), gold ½ San Vincente (500 reis), Lisbon mint, undated, crowned arms JOANNES spelt with inverted Ns, *rev.* St. Vincent standing r. holding a ship, wt. 3.68gms. (Gomes 180-01; Fr.33), *slightly crimped, otherwise a pleasing very fine and rare* £2500-3000



- 3159 † **Russia**, Paul I, silver coronation medal, 1797, by C. Leberecht, from a design by the Empress Maria Feodorovna, uniformed bust r., wearing sash, *rev.* plain, cross-hatched cross, 43mm. (Diakov 243.7; Reichel 2960), *authenticated and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58, very rare* £4500-5500

*ex Numismatic Auctions, 30 November 2015, lot 751



- 3160** **Russia**, Nicholas I, silver medal commemorating the construction of the Blagoveschensk Bridge over the Neva, 1850, by A. Klepikov & A. Lyalin, double-headed eagle flying over bridge, *rev.* Minerva and Hercules cross water flowing from the urn of a river goddess, 75mm. (Diakov 594.1 [R2]), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £3200-4000

Choice toned lustrous uncirculated, a superb very large silver medal.



- 3161** **Saudi Arabia**, Abd al-Aziz ibn Sa'ud, proof set comprising silver 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ riyal, 1354h (1935) and copper nickel 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ ghirsh, 1356h (1937), issued by the Royal Mint, London (KM.18/17/16/21.1/20.1/19.1), the $\frac{1}{4}$ riyal possibly a specimen strike rather than a proof, all brilliant mint state (6) £5500-6500



- 3162** South Africa, Griquatown, silver ten pence, undated (1815-16), GRIQUA TOWN, 10 in centre, *rev.* dove with olive branch in its beak (KM.Tn5; Hern GT1), *lightly brushed, some minor marks, otherwise extremely fine, rare* £2500-3000



- 3163** South Africa, Griquatown, silver five pence, undated (1815-16), GRIQUA TOWN, IIIII in centre, *rev.* dove with olive branch in its beak (KM.Tn4; Hern GT2), *lightly brushed, some minor marks, otherwise extremely fine, rare* £2000-2500



- 3164** *G* South Africa, ZAR, Kruger, pond, 1892, double shaft, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above (KM.10.1; Fr.2), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £3000-4000



- 3165** † South Africa, ZAR, Kruger, pattern 3 pence ("tickey"), 1898, struck in gold, bust l., *rev.* value and date within wreath (KM.PnA23), *edge cut, a dig and a couple of scratches behind head, extremely fine* £5000-7500
Struck for mining magnate Sammie Marks.



(image of box reduced)

- 3166** **South Africa**, George VI, proof set, 1939, 2½ shillings - ¼ penny, bare head l., *rev.* various (KM.PS14), with original box, *all certified and graded by NGC, the first three denominations as Proof 63, the next two as Proof 64, the last three as Proof 64 Brown, very rare* (8) £15,000-20,000
Only 30 sets struck.



3167 † **Spain**, Philip II, 8 reales, Segovia, 1590, crowned arms, *rev.* cross within quatrefoil, *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65* £7000-8000



- 3168** † **Spain**, Philip V, 8 escudos, 1712SM, crowned Bourbon coat of arms, *rev.* cross in quatrefoil with mintmark, assayer's initial and 8s in angles (KM.260; Fr.247), *certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 53, struck on a broad flan and unusually well centred and preserved, very rare* £3000-4000

An excellent and particularly well-struck example of this early 8 escudos. We can locate few pieces at auction of remotely similar quality. An opportunity for the aware specialist.



- 3169** **Switzerland**, Geneva, écu pistolet, 1565, double-headed eagle, shield on breast, *rev.* chi-rho symbol in centre of radiant sun (Fr.249; Demole 511; HMZ.287), *authenticated and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62* £2500-3000



- 3170** **Switzerland**, Schwyz, ducat, 1790, lion holding shield, *rev.* legend and date, sprigs above and below (KM.47; Fr.379), *authenticated and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64* £2500-3000



- 3171** **Switzerland**, Zürich, ducat, 1745 (last digit blundered as is common for the type), lion rampant l., holding shield of arms and sword, *rev.* legend within ornate cartouche (KM.140; Fr.486a), *authenticated and graded by PCGS as Mint State 65* £1500-2000



- 3172** **G Switzerland**, 20 francs, 1888B, diad. female head l., *rev.* shield of arms within wreath (KM.31.3; Fr.497), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 61, a very rare date* £4000-4500



- 3173** *G* **Switzerland**, 100 francs, 1925B, head l., *rev.* value and date (KM.39; Fr.502), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63+, very choice* £10,000-15,000
A scarce and popular coin.

Foreign Banknotes

- 3174 **Australia**, The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, five pounds, 19-, nos. C 320001 – C 330000, printers' archival specimen, perforated CANCELLED (cf. Vort-Ronald VS.38), *about extremely fine, scarce* £3500-4500

The Commonwealth of Australia, Twenty Pounds



- 3175 **Australia**, The Commonwealth of Australia, twenty pounds, 1918-24, no. 269088 X, signatures of C. J. Cerutti and J. R. Collins (R.65b; Pick 7c), *lightly pressed, pinholes, tiny tear right side, good fine, extremely rare* £22,000- 26,000

The Commonwealth of Australia, One Hundred Pounds



- 3176 **Australia**, The Commonwealth of Australia, one hundred pounds, 1918-24, no. Z 474142, signatures of C. J. Cerutti and J. R. Collins (R.69b; Pick 9c), *good fine to very fine, extremely rare* £55,000-60,000

Presentation Book for the Reserve Bank of Australia, 1966





- 3177** **Australia**, presentation book for the Reserve Bank of Australia, 1966, with one dollar (2): AAA 000000; two dollars (2): FAA 000000; five dollars (2): NAA 000000, ten dollars (2): SAA 000000; twenty dollars (2): XAA 000000, all stamped SPECIMEN, signatures of H. C. Coombs and R. Wilson (R.SP01-05; Pick 37s1/38s1/39s1/40s1/41s1), *notes partially stuck down, otherwise as issued, rare* (10) £30,000-40,000

Only 208 books were produced and presented mostly to dignitaries and major banks.

A Very Rare Bank of Hindostan, Eight Rupees Banknote



- 3178** **India,** Bank of Hindostan, eight rupees, 183-, Calcutta, unissued, printed by Perkins & Bacon, London (denomination unlisted in Razack-Jhunjhwalla and Pick), *strip of backing paper along top edge, missing small piece right edge, about very fine, rare* £3000-4000

BALDWIN'S *of St. James's*

Prices Realised - Auction 8, 9 and 10. COINEX 2017

1. £520	79. £400	157. £500	235. ~	313. £110	391. £1,000	469. £200	547. £90	625. £190	1073. £120
2. ~	80. £1,000	158. ~	236. £420	314. £120	392. £120	470. £80	548. £400	626. £190	1074. £120
3. £200	81. £800	159. ~	237. ~	315. £360	393. £150	471. £100	549. £140	627. £220	1075. £140
4. £1,150	82. £900	160. ~	238. ~	316. £800	394. £230	472. £60	550. w/d	628. £1,800	1076. £140
5. £300	83. £320	161. ~	239. ~	317. £900	395. £340	473. £60	551. ~	629. £1,600	1077. £90
6. ~	84. ~	162. £170	240. ~	318. £65	396. £1,600	474. £190	552. £240	630. £420	1078. £340
7. £70	85. £1,000	163. ~	241. ~	319. £50	397. £200	475. £65	553. £160	1001. £500	1079. £190
8. £120	86. £400	164. ~	242. £260	320. £360	398. £450	476. £320	554. £190	1002. ~	1080. £120
9. £55	87. £320	165. ~	243. £700	321. £65	399. £600	477. £340	555. ~	1003. £800	1081. £120
10. £100	88. £360	166. £650	244. £1,400	322. £420	400. £1,000	478. £700	556. w/d	1004. £460	1082. £120
11. ~	89. ~	167. £300	245. £1,600	323. £1,800	401. £550	479. £2,600	557. w/d	1005. £1,200	1083. £130
12. £550	90. £130	168. £2,000	246. £1,200	324. ~	402. £2,800	480. £190	558. w/d	1006. £5,000	1084. £170
13. £600	91. £160	169. ~	247. £1,600	325. £220	403. £1,800	481. £600	559. £190	1007. ~	1085. £120
14. £450	92. £850	170. ~	248. £900	326. ~	404. £1,000	482. £240	560. w/d	1008. ~	1086. £80
15. £95	93. ~	171. ~	249. £850	327. w/d	405. £2,300	483. £8,500	561. w/d	1009. ~	1087. £240
16. £1,000	94. £950	172. ~	250. £1,300	328. £280	406. £340	484. £600	562. £120	1010. £1,300	1088. £230
17. ~	95. £380	173. ~	251. £700	329. £120	407. £1,700	485. £40	563. w/d	1011. £700	1089. £220
18. ~	96. £400	174. £500	252. £790	330. ~	408. £320	486. ~	564. w/d	1012. £900	1090. £110
19. £360	97. ~	175. £160	253. £900	331. £50	409. £340	487. ~	565. w/d	1013. £600	1091. £220
20. £250	98. £1,700	176. £240	254. £1,200	332. £85	410. £240	488. £200	566. w/d	1014. ~	1092. £120
21. £280	99. £1,150	177. ~	255. £300	333. £300	411. £1,800	489. £140	567. £1,200	1015. £220	1093. £95
22. £280	100. £550	178. ~	256. £2,000	334. £480	412. £1,600	490. £80	568. £400	1016. ~	1094. £200
23. £260	101. £750	179. £650	257. £280	335. £80	413. £9,000	491. ~	569. £1,600	1017. £150	1095. £550
24. £80	102. ~	180. £750	258. £1,500	336. £55	414. £800	492. £1,000	570. £160	1018. £120	1096. £100
25. £360	103. £110	181. £850	259. £320	337. £440	415. £850	493. ~	571. £65	1019. £240	1097. £90
26. £110	104. £360	182. ~	260. £160	338. £150	416. £900	494. £160	572. £1,600	1020. £220	1098. £240
27. £160	105. £360	183. ~	261. ~	339. £300	417. £5,200	495. £120	573. £240	1021. £80	1099. £400
28. £130	106. £360	184. ~	262. ~	340. £240	418. £600	496. ~	574. £500	1022. £80	1100. £780
29. £850	107. £550	185. ~	263. £120	341. £205	419. £1,300	497. £120	575. £220	1023. £240	1101. £250
30. £340	108. £550	186. £400	264. £600	342. £550	420. £1,300	498. £320	576. £510	1024. £120	1102. £340
31. £240	109. £460	187. ~	265. £800	343. £260	421. £9,500	499. £90	577. ~	1025. £120	1103. £320
32. £340	110. ~	188. ~	266. £380	344. £550	422. £3,400	500. £150	578. £65	1026. £310	1104. ~
33. £440	111. £950	189. £200	267. ~	345. ~	423. £900	501. £550	579. w/d	1027. £260	1105. £400
34. £440	112. £530	190. ~	268. £440	346. £80	424. £180	502. £340	580. w/d	1028. £220	1106. £800
35. £95	113. £800	191. ~	269. £320	347. £320	425. £600	503. £200	581. w/d	1029. ~	1107. £350
36. £300	114. £400	192. ~	270. £420	348. w/d	426. £500	504. £560	582. w/d	1030. £200	1108. £400
37. £85	115. £500	193. ~	271. £400	349. w/d	427. £700	505. ~	583. w/d	1031. £120	1109. £280
38. £55	116. £850	194. £220	272. ~	350. £140	428. £9,000	506. ~	584. £120	1032. £900	1110. ~
39. ~	117. £480	195. ~	273. £2,400	351. £70	429. ~	507. £340	585. £140	1033. ~	1111. £250
40. ~	118. £550	196. £1,200	274. £2,400	352. £650	430. £750	508. ~	586. £120	1034. ~	1112. ~
41. £260	119. ~	197. £320	275. £1,300	353. £100	431. £1,300	509. £220	587. £120	1035. £120	1113. ~
42. £600	120. £280	198. w/d	276. ~	354. £90	432. £9,400	510. £4,000	588. ~	1036. ~	1114. £380
43. £160	121. £50	199. £200	277. £650	355. £95	433. £1,800	511. ~	589. £110	1037. £160	1115. £300
44. £120	122. £300	200. £240	278. £700	356. £240	434. £1,900	512. £1,600	590. £150	1038. £210	1116. ~
45. £260	123. ~	201. £280	279. £650	357. £4,100	435. £600	513. £700	591. £160	1039. £280	1117. ~
46. £1,600	124. ~	202. £360	280. £750	358. £220	436. £1,900	514. £600	592. £200	1040. £240	1118. ~
47. £3,400	125. ~	203. £400	281. £480	359. £2,900	437. £2,000	515. £120	593. £80	1041. £120	1119. ~
48. ~	126. ~	204. £550	282. £180	360. £200	438. £220	516. £420	594. £260	1042. £120	1120. £280
49. £400	127. ~	205. £180	283. £850	361. ~	439. £1,300	517. ~	595. £220	1043. ~	1121. £2,200
50. £1,800	128. ~	206. £300	284. £800	362. ~	440. £220	518. ~	596. £95	1044. ~	1122. £600
51. £800	129. ~	207. £240	285. £6,500	363. £85	441. ~	519. ~	597. £160	1045. £120	1123. £2,400
52. £750	130. ~	208. £800	286. £2,600	364. £100	442. £950	520. ~	598. £100	1046. £100	1124. £2,400
53. ~	131. ~	209. £360	287. £240	365. ~	443. £520	521. £220	599. £150	1047. £120	1125. £3,200
54. £800	132. £320	210. £180	288. £2,700	366. £600	444. £900	522. ~	600. £140	1048. £220	1126. w/d
55. £220	133. ~	211. £480	289. £200	367. £60	445. £2,400	523. £130	601. £200	1049. £160	1127. £1,400
56. ~	134. £250	212. £460	290. £80	368. £1,600	446. £650	524. £550	602. £100	1050. £100	1128. £260
57. £420	135. £360	213. £1,200	291. £110	369. £95	447. £200	525. £170	603. £160	1051. £360	1129. £4,000
58. £320	136. ~	214. ~	292. £110	370. £50	448. £600	526. £1,100	604. £160	1052. £100	1130. £240
59. £90	137. £420	215. £1,900	293. £140	371. £140	449. £3,000	527. ~	605. £110	1053. £110	1131. £190
60. £650	138. £420	216. £440	294. £55	372. £850	450. £1,000	528. £160	606. £160	1054. £220	1132. £150
61. £200	139. ~	217. ~	295. £70	373. £55	451. £1,300	529. ~	607. £180	1055. £90	1133. ~
62. £360	140. £600	218. ~	296. £320	374. £170	452. £1,800	530. ~	608. £120	1056. £90	1134. ~
63. £480	141. ~	219. ~	297. ~	375. £75	453. £6,300	531. £280	609. ~	1057. £160	1135. £600
64. £280	142. ~	220. ~	298. £130	376. £45	454. £1,400	532. w/d	610. £230	1058. £140	1136. £400
65. £260	143. ~	221. ~	299. £55	377. £55	455. £1,800	533. £900	611. £100	1059. £150	1137. ~
66. £320	144. £320	222. ~	300. £40	378. £800	456. £750	534. ~	612. £160	1060. £100	1138. £800
67. £300	145. £200	223. ~	301. £950	379. £140	457. £12,000	535. £400	613. £200	1061. £90	1139. £650
68. £260	146. £340	224. ~	302. £120	380. ~	458. £480	536. £1,000	614. £120	1062. £110	1140. ~
69. £320	147. £400	225. ~	303. £75	381. ~	459. £20	537. £3,200	615. ~	1063. £90	1141. £420
70. £480	148. £800	226. ~	304. £180	382. £90	460. £340	538. ~	616. £200	1064. £80	1142. ~
71. £260	149. ~	227. ~	305. £140	383. ~	461. £450	539. £120	617. £160	1065. £60	1143. £750
72. £650	150. £200	228. ~	306. £160	384. £90	462. ~	540. w/d	618. £85	1066. £45	1144. £1,900
73. £380	151. ~	229. ~	307. £220	385. £45	463. £160	541. ~	619. £80	1067. £120	1145. £1,200
74. £2,000	152. £1,900	230. w/d	308. £170	386. £110	464. £25	542. w/d	620. £120	1068. £140	1146. £300
75. ~	153. ~	231. ~	309. £120	387. ~	465. £240	543. £720	621. £170	1069. £90	1147. ~
76. £1,700	154. ~	232. £1,400	310. £240	388. £130	466. £200	544. w/d	622. £95	1070. £110	1148. £600
77. £2,000	155. ~	233. ~	311. £70	389. £60	467. £210	545. £100	623. £180	1071. £110	1149. £100
78. £650	156. ~	234. £460	312. £2,800	390. £30	468. £100	546. ~	624. £80	1072. £150	1150. £120

1151. £260	1240. ~	1329. £450	1418. ~	1507. £800	1596. £340	1685. ~	1774. £300	1863. w/d	1952. £650
1152. ~	1241. £10,800	1330. £550	1419. £3,200	1508. £800	1597. ~	1686. £280	1775. £1,400	1864. w/d	1953. £1,100
1153. £1,400	1242. £4,200	1331. £80	1420. £130	1509. ~	1598. £190	1687. ~	1776. £110	1865. w/d	1954. £340
1154. ~	1243. £4,800	1332. £450	1421. w/d	1510. ~	1599. £700	1688. £460	1777. £2,400	1866. w/d	1955. £1,000
1155. £8,000	1244. £3,000	1333. £400	1422. £3,300	1511. £800	1600. £140	1689. £2,400	1778. £160	1867. w/d	1956. ~
1156. £190	1245. £460	1334. £1,100	1423. £2,200	1512. £1,200	1601. £110	1690. £2,500	1779. £360	1868. £1,300	1957. ~
1157. £190	1246. £1,500	1335. £4,400	1424. £130	1513. £1,200	1602. £240	1691. £2,400	1780. £360	1869. £1,100	1958. £700
1158. £700	1247. £2,200	1336. £750	1425. ~	1514. £1,300	1603. £380	1692. £2,400	1781. £220	1870. £1,300	1959. £200
1159. £1,600	1248. £600	1337. £500	1426. £800	1515. £2,800	1604. £180	1693. £2,200	1782. £1,340	1871. £1,500	1960. £500
1160. £2,400	1249. £1,000	1338. £740	1427. £260	1516. £2,700	1605. £380	1694. £1,900	1783. £1,300	1872. £1,300	1961. £120
1161. ~	1250. £300	1339. £610	1428. £120	1517. £850	1606. £60	1695. £1,100	1784. £1,200	1873. £1,200	1962. £1,600
1162. £1,100	1251. £170	1340. £480	1429. ~	1518. £80	1607. ~	1696. £1,000	1785. £750	1874. £1,100	1963. ~
1163. £140	1252. £220	1341. £850	1430. ~	1519. £140	1608. ~	1697. £480	1786. £700	1875. £900	1964. £800
1164. £900	1253. ~	1342. £1,700	1431. £440	1520. £80	1609. £120	1698. £220	1787. £600	1876. £1,100	1965. ~
1165. £75	1254. ~	1343. £600	1432. £150	1521. £1,500	1610. £85	1699. £260	1788. £500	1877. £1,000	1966. ~
1166. £120	1255. £1,000	1344. £300	1433. £700	1522. ~	1611. £600	1700. £600	1789. £800	1878. £1,050	1967. £1,000
1167. ~	1256. £1,700	1345. £600	1434. £160	1523. £1,000	1612. £340	1701. ~	1790. £500	1879. £300	1968. £400
1168. £1,500	1257. £1,200	1346. £500	1435. £80	1524. ~	1613. £380	1702. £2,200	1791. £2,200	1880. £200	1969. £500
1169. ~	1258. £900	1347. £2,000	1436. £1,500	1525. ~	1614. £340	1703. £2,300	1792. £360	1881. £700	1970. £650
1170. £1,600	1259. £320	1348. £750	1437. £140	1526. £1,500	1615. £70	1704. ~	1793. £320	1882. £1,000	1971. £850
1171. £1,000	1260. £500	1349. £700	1438. ~	1527. £500	1616. £5,600	1705. £560	1794. £890	1883. ~	1972. £360
1172. £1,600	1261. £3,200	1350. £550	1439. £200	1528. ~	1617. £320	1706. £2,500	1795. £650	1884. £1,000	1973. ~
1173. £1,000	1262. £1,900	1351. £360	1440. £280	1529. ~	1618. £500	1707. £3,100	1796. £400	1885. £380	1974. ~
1174. £1,800	1263. £1,800	1352. £370	1441. £120	1530. £950	1619. ~	1708. £500	1797. £450	1886. £240	1975. £1,600
1175. £650	1264. ~	1353. £300	1442. £240	1531. £170	1620. £80	1709. £500	1798. £800	1887. £4,000	1976. £650
1176. £70	1265. £1,900	1354. £340	1443. £2,500	1532. ~	1621. £70	1710. £140	1799. £260	1888. £700	1977. £200
1177. ~	1266. £2,600	1355. £650	1444. £1,900	1533. £190	1622. £70	1711. £340	1800. £400	1889. £500	1978. ~
1178. £1,700	1267. ~	1356. ~	1445. £3,800	1534. £140	1623. £100	1712. £2,000	1801. ~	1890. £1,100	1979. £150
1179. £380	1268. £320	1357. £180	1446. £1,600	1535. £240	1624. ~	1713. £2,000	1802. £1,250	1891. £420	1980. £420
1180. ~	1269. £1,400	1358. £100	1447. £3,000	1536. £480	1625. ~	1714. ~	1803. ~	1892. £1,400	1981. ~
1181. £400	1270. £1,800	1359. £120	1448. ~	1537. £380	1626. £90	1715. ~	1804. ~	1893. £600	1982. £180
1182. £300	1271. £1,700	1360. ~	1449. £280	1538. £1,200	1627. £100	1716. £170	1805. £220	1894. £220	1983. £160
1183. £1,000	1272. £1,800	1361. £80	1450. £145	1539. £400	1628. £160	1717. £1,200	1806. ~	1895. £500	1984. £500
1184. ~	1273. £360	1362. ~	1451. £1,900	1540. ~	1629. ~	1718. £260	1807. ~	1896. £1,750	1985. £570
1185. £2,400	1274. £420	1363. ~	1452. £800	1541. £75	1630. £140	1719. £300	1808. £65	1897. £650	1986. £80
1186. ~	1275. £320	1364. £1,700	1453. £100	1542. £150	1631. ~	1720. ~	1809. ~	1898. £300	1987. £460
1187. ~	1276. £1,600	1365. £140	1454. £300	1543. £120	1632. £75	1721. £2,300	1810. £160	1899. £450	1988. £200
1188. ~	1277. £1,700	1366. £260	1455. £100	1544. £300	1633. ~	1722. £2,300	1811. ~	1900. £600	1989. £200
1189. £1,200	1278. £2,000	1367. £900	1456. £700	1545. £270	1634. ~	1723. £760	1812. ~	1901. £160	1990. ~
1190. ~	1279. £2,400	1368. £2,300	1457. £140	1546. £380	1635. £950	1724. £370	1813. ~	1902. £180	1991. ~
1191. ~	1280. ~	1369. £750	1458. £260	1547. £240	1636. £850	1725. £2,500	1814. ~	1903. £260	1992. £460
1192. £600	1281. £2,000	1370. £750	1459. £300	1548. £300	1637. £650	1726. £1,600	1815. £240	1904. £200	1993. £550
1193. £850	1282. £850	1371. ~	1460. £1,500	1549. ~	1638. £480	1727. £850	1816. £3,000	1905. £150	1994. £130
1194. £900	1283. £200	1372. £200	1461. £180	1550. £65	1639. £60	1728. £1,500	1817. ~	1906. £120	1995. £140
1195. ~	1284. £40	1373. £120	1462. £240	1551. £360	1640. ~	1729. w/d	1818. £320	1907. £400	1996. £400
1196. ~	1285. £130	1374. £150	1463. £100	1552. £220	1641. £80	1730. w/d	1819. £320	1908. £360	1997. £260
1197. £1,200	1286. £180	1375. £800	1464. £200	1553. £200	1642. ~	1731. £2,100	1820. £30	1909. £190	1998. £220
1198. ~	1287. ~	1376. £220	1465. £650	1554. £220	1643. £360	1732. £2,800	1821. £800	1910. £90	1999. £320
1199. £800	1288. £4,800	1377. £220	1466. £590	1555. £200	1644. £120	1733. £500	1822. ~	1911. £1,300	2000. £160
1200. ~	1289. £1,200	1378. £500	1467. ~	1556. £120	1645. £1,600	1734. £550	1823. £500	1912. £160	2001. £160
1201. £600	1290. £2,800	1379. £220	1468. £1,300	1557. ~	1646. £120	1735. £700	1824. ~	1913. £180	2002. £140
1202. £3,600	1291. £2,600	1380. £320	1469. £100	1558. £80	1647. £480	1736. £550	1825. ~	1914. £200	2003. £220
1203. £280	1292. £1,200	1381. £130	1470. £300	1559. £2,400	1648. £340	1737. £120	1826. ~	1915. £600	2004. £280
1204. £360	1293. £1,000	1382. £460	1471. ~	1560. £2,200	1649. £140	1738. £480	1827. £1,100	1916. £2,200	2005. £320
1205. £1,200	1294. £700	1383. £950	1472. £170	1561. £3,000	1650. £190	1739. £200	1828. £110	1917. £1,900	2006. £550
1206. ~	1295. £120	1384. £900	1473. £100	1562. £2,000	1651. £300	1740. £650	1829. £300	1918. £500	2007. £700
1207. ~	1296. ~	1385. ~	1474. £65	1563. ~	1652. £150	1741. £650	1830. £950	1919. £460	2008. £17,000
1208. £650	1297. £400	1386. £850	1475. £90	1564. £1,500	1653. £420	1742. £950	1831. £850	1920. £550	2009. £1,600
1209. £900	1298. £290	1387. £650	1476. £140	1565. £1,300	1654. £220	1743. £400	1832. ~	1921. £480	2010. ~
1210. £3,000	1299. £500	1388. £420	1477. £110	1566. ~	1655. £600	1744. ~	1833. £805	1922. £140	2011. ~
1211. £1,600	1300. £950	1389. ~	1478. £170	1567. ~	1656. £650	1745. ~	1834. £800	1923. £140	2012. ~
1212. ~	1301. £1,450	1390. £600	1479. £110	1568. ~	1657. £190	1746. ~	1835. £805	1924. £70	2013. £1,600
1213. ~	1302. £2,800	1391. £1,500	1480. ~	1569. £280	1658. £55	1747. £650	1836. £300	1925. £500	2014. £1,300
1214. £2,200	1303. £1,800	1392. £1,300	1481. £540	1570. £500	1659. £300	1748. £60	1837. ~	1926. £500	2015. £1,250
1215. £3,000	1304. £750	1393. £1,100	1482. ~	1571. ~	1660. ~	1749. £2,200	1838. ~	1927. ~	2016. £1,300
1216. ~	1305. ~	1394. £600	1483. ~	1572. ~	1661. £130	1750. £1,200	1839. £110	1928. £150	2017. £600
1217. £700	1306. £2,100	1395. £900	1484. £800	1573. ~	1662. £100	1751. £1,600	1840. £170	1929. £420	2018. £260
1218. ~	1307. £1,500	1396. £900	1485. £1,400	1574. £550	1663. £1,400	1752. £1,200	1841. £240	1930. £3,700	2019. £320
1219. £2,600	1308. £1,000	1397. ~	1486. £1,300	1575. £220	1664. £1,200	1753. £950	1842. £600	1931. £260	2020. £200
1220. £1,200	1309. ~	1398. £1,000	1487. £85	1576. £2,500	1665. £700	1754. £900	1843. £1,700	1932. £120	2021. £190
1221. £3,200	1310. £260	1399. £1,300	1488. £650	1577. £1,800	1666. £1,300	1755. £760	1844. £560	1933. £550	2022. £380
1222. £2,100	1311. £650	1400. £1,000	1489. £550	1578. £90	1667. £4,000	1756. £740	1845. £1,400	1934. £750	2023. £400
1223. ~	1312. £6,500	1401. £300	1490. £260	1579. £140	1668. £3,600	1757. ~	1846. ~	1935. £550	2024. £260
1224. £850	1313. ~	1402. £120	1491. £210	1580. £65	1669. £440	1758. £170	1847. £170	1936. £700	2025. ~
1225. ~	1314. £2,800	1403. £2,400	1492. £220	1581. ~	1670. £600	1759. £700	1848. £1,800	1937. £950	2026. £130
1226. £400	1315. £1,100	1404. ~	1493. ~	1582. £90	1671. £650	1760. ~	1849. £2,000	1938. ~	2027. £440
1227. £1,400	1316. ~	1405. £900	1494. £90	1583. ~	1672. £1,600	1761. ~	1850. £750	1939. £120	2028. £560
1228. £1,600	1317. ~	1406. £300	1495. ~	1584. ~	1673. £1,100	1762. £550	1851. £110	1940. £600	2029. £1,000
1229. ~	1318. £2,600	1407. £900	1496. ~	1585. ~	1674. £280	1763. £900	1852. £1,100	1941. £140	2030. £440
1230. £1,300	1319. £1,200	1408. £130	1497. £8,500	1586. ~	1675. £400	1764. £1,200	1853. £340	1942. £55	2031. £400
1231. £4,400	1320. £1,500	1409. £1,200	1498. £2,100	1587. £130	1676. £560	1765. £950	1854. £750	1943. ~	2032. £850
1232. £3,400	1321. £2,000	1410. £1,200	1499. £1,900	1588. £850	1677. £900	1766. £750	1855. £280	1944. £180	2033. ~
1233. £3,400	1322. £1,400	1411. £460	1500. £2,200	1589. ~	1678. £300	1767. £1,040	1856. £360	1945. ~	2034. ~
1234. £700	1323. £650	1412. £460	1501. £650	1590. £200	1679. £1,000	1768. £1,650	1857. £480	1946. £1,000	2035. ~
1235. £700	1324. £700	1413. £750	1502. £800	1591. £1,200	1680. £300	1769. £900	1858. £420	1947. £370	2036. £1,400
1236. £3,400	1325. ~	1414. ~	1503. £700	1592. ~	1681. £300	1770. £500	1859. w/d	1948. £33	

2041. ~	2086. ~	2131. £140	2176. £2,700	2221. £270	2266. £170	3001. ~	3046. £4,000	3091. £3,250	3136. £2,000
2042. £320	2087. £440	2132. £120	2177. £160	2222. £300	2267. £160	3002. ~	3047. £6,000	3092. ~	3137. £4,200
2043. ~	2088. £440	2133. £3,100	2178. £320	2223. £1,600	2268. ~	3003. £6,000	3048. £62,000	3093. ~	3138. £2,900
2044. ~	2089. £420	2134. £700	2179. £1,000	2224. £1,200	2269. £160	3004. ~	3049. £6,000	3094. £3,200	3139. £1,550
2045. ~	2090. ~	2135. £500	2180. £2,700	2225. ~	2270. ~	3005. ~	3050. ~	3095. £4,000	3140. £10,000
2046. ~	2091. ~	2136. £900	2181. £3,600	2226. £1,000	2271. £160	3006. ~	3051. £2,000	3096. £11,000	3141. £11,500
2047. £1,700	2092. ~	2137. £1,700	2182. £11,000	2227. £220	2272. £120	3007. £7,000	3052. £10,500	3097. ~	3142. £5,500
2048. £1,600	2093. £5,200	2138. £360	2183. £110	2228. £65	2273. £180	3008. £1,150	3053. £30,000	3098. ~	3143. £2,000
2049. £4,000	2094. ~	2139. ~	2184. £120	2229. £110	2274. £160	3009. £20,000	3054. £4,000	3099. ~	3144. £4,000
2050. £280	2095. £320	2140. £320	2185. £120	2230. £440	2275. ~	3010. £1,000	3055. £7,500	3100. ~	3145. £5,500
2051. £60	2096. £380	2141. £1,250	2186. £5,000	2231. £420	2276. £150	3011. £650	3056. £8,500	3101. £5,000	3146. £3,800
2052. £60	2097. £440	2142. £260	2187. £650	2232. £220	2277. ~	3012. £1,900	3057. £38,000	3102. £4,000	3147. £2,800
2053. £300	2098. ~	2143. £220	2188. £5,200	2233. £170	2278. £120	3013. ~	3058. £7,500	3103. £4,800	3148. £15,000
2054. £20	2099. £160	2144. £750	2189. ~	2234. £300	2279. ~	3014. ~	3059. £4,200	3104. £2,800	3149. ~
2055. £480	2100. £460	2145. ~	2190. £5,200	2235. £550	2280. £120	3015. £12,000	3060. £60,000	3105. £2,200	3150. £4,000
2056. £2,700	2101. £65	2146. £65	2191. £600	2236. £100	2281. ~	3016. ~	3061. ~	3106. £2,200	3151. £2,000
2057. £2,500	2102. £800	2147. ~	2192. £3,000	2237. £100	2282. £150	3017. ~	3062. £6,500	3107. £1,700	3152. £1,400
2058. £2,200	2103. £440	2148. £850	2193. £650	2238. £100	2283. ~	3018. ~	3063. £7,300	3108. £2,200	3153. £2,000
2059. £600	2104. £700	2149. £180	2194. ~	2239. £140	2284. £150	3019. ~	3064. £700	3109. £1,600	3154. ~
2060. £35	2105. £300	2150. £80	2195. £480	2240. £80	2285. ~	3020. ~	3065. £3,400	3110. £2,000	3155. ~
2061. £340	2106. £460	2151. £170	2196. £400	2241. £380	2286. £200	3021. ~	3066. £1,600	3111. £29,000	3156. £2,700
2062. £1,400	2107. £320	2152. £110	2197. £1,600	2242. £340	2287. ~	3022. £4,400	3067. £35,000	3112. ~	3157. £2,700
2063. £5,800	2108. £460	2153. £1,200	2198. £1,700	2243. £650	2288. £70	3023. £3,200	3068. £4,800	3113. ~	3158. ~
2064. £100	2109. £900	2154. £1,000	2199. £850	2244. £100	2289. £300	3024. £7,500	3069. £15,000	3114. ~	3159. ~
2065. £150	2110. £110	2155. £300	2200. £110	2245. £420	2290. £250	3025. £5,000	3070. £12,000	3115. £9,600	3160. ~
2066. £160	2111. £350	2156. £1,000	2201. £1,800	2246. £280	2291. £650	3026. w/d	3071. £31,000	3116. ~	3161. ~
2067. £220	2112. £350	2157. £2,600	2202. £750	2247. £240	2292. £250	3027. ~	3072. ~	3117. ~	3162. £2,500
2068. £200	2113. £220	2158. £300	2203. £1,400	2248. £700	2293. ~	3028. £5,000	3073. ~	3118. ~	3163. ~
2069. £200	2114. £1,400	2159. ~	2204. £100	2249. ~	2294. £1,200	3029. £10,600	3074. ~	3119. ~	3164. £4,600
2070. £200	2115. ~	2160. ~	2205. £420	2250. ~	2295. ~	3030. ~	3075. ~	3120. ~	3165. £5,000
2071. £200	2116. £120	2161. £65	2206. £190	2251. £25	2296. £380	3031. £18,000	3076. ~	3121. ~	3166. £12,000
2072. £200	2117. £1,200	2162. £900	2207. £90	2252. £650	2297. £250	3032. £3,800	3077. £14,000	3122. £2,500	3167. ~
2073. £200	2118. £100	2163. £90	2208. £540	2253. ~	2298. £1,500	3033. £21,000	3078. £7,500	3123. ~	3168. £2,500
2074. £200	2119. £360	2164. £1,200	2209. £400	2254. £1,200	2299. £430	3034. ~	3079. £500	3124. ~	3169. £3,000
2075. £300	2120. £1,000	2165. £100	2210. £140	2255. £100	2300. £1,400	3035. ~	3080. £1,300	3125. ~	3170. £3,600
2076. ~	2121. ~	2166. £90	2211. £220	2256. £320	2301. £1,400	3036. £8,000	3081. £55,000	3126. £12,000	3171. £2,400
2077. £90	2122. ~	2167. £120	2212. £850	2257. £240	2302. £500	3037. £6,000	3082. £21,000	3127. £2,800	3172. £4,500
2078. £75	2123. £210	2168. £1,800	2213. £1,300	2258. £460	2303. £90	3038. £6,000	3083. £25,000	3128. £4,600	3173. £12,000
2079. ~	2124. £800	2169. £950	2214. £1,500	2259. £240	2304. £100	3039. £40,000	3084. £340,000	3129. £4,200	3174. ~
2080. ~	2125. £850	2170. £700	2215. £7,200	2260. £300	2305. £320	3040. ~	3085. £4,600	3130. ~	3175. £19,000
2081. ~	2126. £360	2171. £2,600	2216. £70	2261. £180	2306. £300	3041. £6,500	3086. £5,800	3131. £14,200	3176. ~
2082. ~	2127. ~	2172. £4,000	2217. £1,600	2262. £160	2307. £200	3042. £4,500	3087. ~	3132. £5,100	3177. ~
2083. ~	2128. £80	2173. £4,000	2218. £80	2263. £170	2308. £140	3043. £5,600	3088. £8,000	3133. ~	3178. £36,000
2084. ~	2129. £1,200	2174. £6,200	2219. £1,700	2264. £400	2309. £160	3044. £3,500	3089. £7,000	3134. £2,500	
2085. ~	2130. £550	2175. £500	2220. £75	2265. £180	2310. £150	3045. £7,500	3090. ~	3135. £1,200	